The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT NEWS.

The Operations of Gen. Grant Against Vicksburgh.

A Great Battle at Edwards' Ferry on Saturday.

Defeat of the Rebel General Pemberton.

A DISPATCH FROM GEN. JOE. JOHNSTON.

Pemberton Driven Across the Big Black and Into His Intrenchments.

Reported Capture of Sixteen Pieces of Artillery.

Narrow Escape of the Rebel General Loring's Command.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

REPORTS FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 22.

The *Gazette's* Murfreesboro' dispatch has contradictory reports from the Mississippi.

One report is, that Gen. GRANT has been driven back from Jackson and Port Gibson, and that Gen. JOE JOHNSTON's forces have possession of the Jackson and Vicksburgh Railroad.

Another report is that Gen. GRANT has beaten Gen. JOHNSTON, and taken possession of the railroad bridge over the Big Black River, which is a most important movement in that section of country, as it entirely cuts off rebel communication with Vicksburgh.

Advices *via* Cairo say that our loss at Raymond was 71 killed and 300 wounded, and that 65 cars loaded with bacon and corn meal were captured between Raymond and Jackson.

It appears to be Gen. GRANT's intention to march in the rear of Vicksburgh to Haines' Bluff.

Rebel papers state that forces from all parts of the South are on the march to reinforce Gen. JOHNSTON.

A LATER AND BETTER DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 22.

Information received here from Gen. GRANT's headquarters at Raymond, Miss., shows that it was his intention to destroy all the bridges in his vicinity. After the capture of Jackson he ceased communication with Grand Gulf in consequence of heavy escorts of troops being necessary for such service. The army was provided with rations for eight days.

From Jackson Gen. GRANT was to proceed to Haines' Bluff, and secure a number of transports belonging to the rebels, and prevent their escape up the Yazoo River.

Gen. PEMBERTON is thought to be in front of Gen. GRANT, and Gen. JOE JOHNSTON is supposed to have brought but 5,000 troops with him.

It is generally supposed that a great battle would be fought before Vicksburgh surrendered, but of its final capture no one expressed a doubt.

The bridge over the Big Black River has not been destroyed, but is guarded by 5,000 men, with instructions to destroy it if they should be compelled to leave.

Three miles of the railroad near Jackson were torn up when our forces entered that city.

LATEST REPORTS VIA CAIRO.

CAIRO, Friday, May 22.

Accounts of the operations of GRANT'S army to the 17th, do not differ materially from the rebel reports already published. The impression is gaining ground that Gen. GRANT is a perfect master of the situation.

Warrenton is in our possession. Teams are constantly employed in hauling stores from that point.

It was reported at Helena that PRICE and MARMADUKE have a force 10,000 strong at Wittsburgh.

Greenville, Miss., a town of some 400 inhabitants, has been entirely destroyed.

NEWS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 22.

Information has been received confirming the rebel accounts of GEN. GRANT'S success in the battles of Friday and Saturday last. The Richmond papers of the 21st also contain further particulars of the disaster to their army. Gen. GRANT, at last accounts, is said to be pushing them northward.

IMPORTANT REBEL REPORTS.

The Richmond papers of May 19, 20 and 2[illegible] contain the following highly important intelligence from the vicinity of Vicksburgh:

A DISPATCH FROM GEN. JOE. JOHNSTON.

CAMP BETWEEN LIVINGSTON AND BROWNSVILLE, Miss., May 18, 1863.

To Gen. S. Cooper:

Lieut.-Gen. PEMBERTON was attacked by the enemy on the morning of the 16th inst., near Edwards' depot, and after nine hours' fighting was compelled to fall back behind the Big Black.

J. E. JOHNSTON, General Com'd'g.

NEWSPAPER DISPATCHES.

BRANDON, Miss., May 17, 1863.

Two gentlemen rode to Jackson to-day and traversed the city. The enemy had evacuated about 2 o'clock. It is supposed that they number about 40,000, and have retreated toward Vicksburgh. Firing has been heard in that direction, and it is supposed that Gen. PEMBERTON is in their rear.

Before leaving they burned the Confederate House, the depots, the penitentiary, GREEN & PHILLIPS' factory, STEVENS' foundry, LENOIR's hat factory, and a block of buildings on State-street, including the Medical Purveyor's and other Government offices. Also both bridges over Pearl River, and destroyed several miles of the railroad track.

It is reported in Mobile that some of this burning was done before we retired. The Confederate House was burned by the proprietor.

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, May 18.

The special reporter of the *Advertiser*, at Jackson, May 17, says:

Arrived on reconnoitering train. The Catholic church of this place was destroyed, and the *Mississippian* Office gutted, the presses broken, and the type thrown into the street. The furniture in the Capitol was badly abused, and the Governor's mansion demolished. Ladies were robbed of jewelry and money. All the stores were sacked, and their contents destroyed, iron safes broken open. The railroad was badly torn up for several miles, and the telegraph wires torn down. About three hundred negroes from Hinds County joined the Yankees. The country was plundered generally. Farmers estimated the damage at from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. Much destruction and suffering prevails.

The enemy evacuated on Friday and Saturday, retreating hastily. No serious engagement took place. The last of the rear guard left about two o'clock, when our cavalry pickets dashed in, killed a Federal Colonel and captured two others.

The Yankees captured and paroled 200 South Carolinians and Georgians.

MOBILE, Ala., May 18, 1863.

The *Advertiser and Register's* special reporter, under date of Jackson, May 18, says:

There was a heavy and indecisive battle near Edwards' depot on Saturday. We fell back to our intrenchments. Loss heavy on both sides. Gen. TILGHMAN, of Kentucky, was killed.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, May 19. 1863.

The *Register and Advertiser's* special reporter at Jackson, in a despatch dated yesterday, says:

The federals sent in a flag of truce this evening for the principal surgeon left in charge of the wounded. The officer in charge of the flag states that in Saturday's fight they lost six hundred men, *took sixteen guns, and that our troops fell back across the Big Black, destroying the bridge. They advanced eight miles north, and this morning found Johnston in line of battle.*

According to our advices, no artillery was lost, and the bridge was not burned. Our force of twelve thousand men fought two army corps of twenty-four thousand, sustained themselves and fell back at night to their intrenchments. The loss was heavy, and the battle severe and indecisive.

The Yankees are on the way to intercept communication. Rumors, good and bad, are plenty.

MOBILE, Tuesday, May 19.

The special reporter of the *Advertiser and Register*, under date of the 18th, at Jackson, furnishes the following particulars of Saturday's fight, received from the Adjutant of the Fifteenth Mississippi from Canton.

Last night a battle was fought at Baker's Creek, twenty miles west of Jackson. We whipped the enemy badly until he was reinforced from Jackson. Gen. PEMBERTON then fell back to Big Black Bridge. PEMBERTON estimates our loss at 3,000 and the enemys at three times that number.

Gen. LORING on the left, was cut off but cut his way through to Chrystals Springs, twenty-five miles south of Jackson—his loss is unknown.

Gen. TILGMAN was killed.

DETAILS OF GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

Bruinsburgh—Where it is and What it is—Grand Gulf—The Transportation.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BRUINSBURGH, Miss., Friday, May 1, 1863.

Lest this place may not have enjoyed sufficient notoriety to render its locality known to general readers, it will be necessary, for the sake of distinctness, to state that Bruinsburgh is located on the east bank of the Mississippi River, is ten miles below Grand Gulf, and three hundred and twenty-one above New-Orleans. Its population is, or rather was, composed of a widow (she having sought security from Yankee intrusion at some other point) and her African assistants: the place itself consists of one residence, several negro huts, and a bottomless flatboat. Appreciative people will have no trouble in finding a reason for giving a place such a name; the bare mention of the term will suggest its origin.

Bruinsburgh, hitherto unsung and unknown, is destined to a limited fame, as being the place at which the National army landed and commenced its operations against the left flank of Vicksburgh. What we have been searching for since last Spring—a spot of firm ground near Vicksburgh—has at length been furnished by Bruinsburgh; it is exactly, in fact, what our Generals long have sought and mourned, because they found it not.

Grand Gulf not only presents the same physical conformation as Vicksburgh, but it has other features of resemblance. It has the same powers of resistance; for when we attempted to land in front, it would not allow us to do so, and in consequence we are now attempting to do to Grand Gulf what we have so often attempted in the case of Vicksburgh, viz.: to get round it. In this we have been tolerably successful, for to-day our troops are thundering in the very rear of Grand Gulf, with no very poor prospect of possessing the place to-morrow.

When it was found that the gunboats were unable to reduce the defences of Grand Gulf, after a contest whose length and desperateness have been unequaled since the days of iron-clads, it was determined to abandon the attempt to land in front of the place, and effect a footing at some point below. Bruinsburgh was the nearest point from which the bluffs—upon which Grand Gulf is situated—are accessible, and hence it was selected as the landing place. Night before last operations were commenced, and a little after daylight yesterday morning all the gunboats and transports, loaded to the last available inch with troops, rounded to in front of this place, and disgorged their human contents without resistance. From that time till to-night they have labored assiduously at the same business, with a result that placed all the forces necessary across the river before sundown. The transportation of the troops was accomplished with celerity and without accident, save in a single case—in which, however, we met with a serious and irremediable loss. This morning, at about 3 o'clock, the transport *Horizon*, loaded with a battery of James' rifled guns, was run into, during a fog, by the *Moderator*, and so badly damaged that she had barely time to reach the shore, ere she had sunk to her hurricane-deck. By this casualty we lost one of our largest transports, our best battery, four lives and about sixty horses. We have been unfortunate in our transportation. The *Henry Clay* and *Tigress* sunk in passing Vicksburgh, the *Anglo-Saxon* permanently disabled at the same time, by losing her wheel, the *Cheeseman* rendered temporarily useless, by exploding a supply-pipe, and, as a finish to this series of misfortunes, the total loss of the *Horizon*. We have now but three steamers left in running order—fortunately sufficient for our present limited needs.

Gen. OSTERHAUS' division was the first to land; and as soon after as possible it moved out, and without resistance, crossed a "bottom" of some three miles in width, and gained the heights beyond. As fast as the other divisions came over, they moved out after their predecessor, so that by night we had an ample force on the bluff, to gain which no small resistance was anticipated.

Capture of Port Gibson—The Preliminary Battle—Details of the Engagement—The Field—Desperate Fighting of the Rebels—A Flag of Truce from Gen. Pemberton.

PORT GIBSON, Miss., Saturday, May 2, 1863.

This morning, soon after daylight, our troops entered this place, the rebels having left it last night, after suffering about as severe a repulse as any similar body has received since the breaking out of the rebellion. The battle took place yesterday, at a point distant from here some three or four miles, and about twelve from Bruinsburgh. They marched out day before yesterday with a force of 8,000 men, ten pieces of artillery, and the firm conviction that they would meet and destroy the Yankee army with ease; last night they passed through here in hot haste, minus several of their best officers and nearly or quite a tenth of their whole force in killed and prisoners. They went out jubilant and returned crestfallen.

The road from Bruinsburgh leads across a plantation some three miles and then winds up the bluffs, follows a broken range of Chickasaw Bluffs, and finally leads to this place—one of the most beautiful and wealthy in the State. It is distant seven miles eastward from Grand Gulf, with which it has direct railroad connection—and is situated on the left bank of the Bayou Pierre—a navigable stream emptying into the Mississippi.

Of the particulars of the affair of yesterday I can give you but few details, as from the want of a horse, I was unable to come to the front until to-day. It was a gallantly contested struggle, in which both sides fought with unusual determination; but still it was a mere preparatory skirmish—the rebels have taken up a new position and the battle will probably be fought to-morrow. Within plain reach of the eyes, one can see, a mile or so beyond here, earthworks bristling with cannon and column after column of grey-clad troops moving into position to dispute our passage to Grand Gulf. Yesterday we met their advance—to-morrow we will encounter their main body.

OSTERHAUS, in pushing toward this place, met the advance of the rebels about 1 A. M. yesterday, at a point some six or seven miles from here, just beyond a range of broken country known as Anderson's Hills. A few shots were exchanged, the rebel advance fell back, and our men bivouacked on the ground for the balance of the night. Immediately after daylight the men took their breakfast and then skirmishers were thrown out on both sides of the woods. The rebels during the night had fallen back to a series of heights occupied by the plantation of a man named GRIFFIN, and here our skirmishers came upon their first line of battle.

A sharp conflict ensued here, which resulted in the falling back of the rebels to another line formed along Anderson's Hill. Here was their main body, occupying a splendid position, protected on its flanks by timber, and containing three batteries of artillery, posted upon commanding heights in a manner that swept the approaches in every direction. Our troops reached this position about noon, and a conflict of the most determined character took place, which resulted in the utter rout of the rebels. About 1 o'clock Gen. MCPHERSON's corps arrived on the ground. Gen. LOGAN's division was detailed to turn the right flank of the enemy, which it did in handsome style, charging up a hill and directly upon a battery, which they captured, routing its supports in confusion, and capturing some 250 prisoners. The centre was also at the same time or soon after charged upon and broken by a brigade from Gen. CARR's division. The right and centre being broken, the left gave way, and by 2 P. M. the whole rebel force was in full retreat across Bayou Pierre at this place. The rebels, according to the statement of prisoners, numbered about 10,000, and were commanded by Gen. BOWEN, and a General TRACEY, who was killed in the action. They lost about 600 prisoners, several hundred wounded, and, perhaps, one hundred killed, among whom was a Colonel and many other lesser officers. Considering their numerical inferiority, the rebels fought splendidly—they gave way inch by inch, afflicted with no panics, and manœuvring under fire with the coolness of veterans. If they were inferior in numbers, they had the advantage of selecting their own positions, and forcing us to attack them at such points as they pleased. This placed them upon an equality with our forces, and hence all I have said about the gallantry and stubbornness of their men can be justly said of ours.

Gen. GRANT's present army is the very flower of the West; a large majority of them have been hardened by exposure in many a battle storm, while the others are those who remain from the attacks of disease, and have thus become acclimated and prepared to endure all the vicissitudes of this unhealthy Southern country. Their arms are good; their supplies for the present ample; and, in view of these facts, it is safe to assert that it will need a much larger force than they encountered yesterday to conquer them.

The ground fought over is a mile in width by three or four in length. It presents the usual evidence of a struggle—trees and buildings torn with cannon shot, patches of clothing, dead, swollen horses, broken down wagons and caissons, here a wounded man, there a dead one. In one place where the rebels made their last stand, the wheel was knocked from a rifled brass gun, six horses and two rebels were killed, and one caisson exploded by a single shot from one of our batteries—all the evidences of the effects of the fatal missive lay there as I passed through today. The rebel dead were being buried by our parties, and their wounded hunted up and taken to the hospitals, where they received the same attention from the surgeons as our own men.

Yesterday morning Gen. BOWEN, the rebel commander, sent in a flag of truce, asking a suspension of hostilities for 24 hours, in order that he might bury his dead and gather up his wounded. This was decidedly mean on the part of the rebel commander, for the reason that the evening, before he had telegraphed to Pemberton for immediate reinforcements and additional supplies of rations and ammunition. The original dispatch was found in the telegraph office. Of course Gen. GRANT refused the request, giving his reasons for so doing, and at the same time stating that our men would see that all due attention should be paid to the rebels in our possession.

As soon as the rear-guard of the Confederates had crossed Bayou Pierre, they set fire to a fine suspension bridge in order to prevent pursuit. This act of vandalism costs the rebels thousands of dollars and inflicts upon residents a serious annoyance. Its only effect upon us was to delay our columns for two or three hours.

Many residents of this place left last night, but a majority of them very sensibly remained. The result thus far has been that not a house has been burned, or a single occupied one plundered; in fact, a very amicable state of feeling seems to have sprung up between the National officers and the citizens. Ladies are promenading the streets, chatting with Yankees at street corners, inaugurating here and there incipient flirtations, and seemingly prepared to make the best of the new *régime*.

Many of the houses here are of a character equal to some of our finest villas on the Hudson. As to food, they seem far from destitution. I have just finished a dinner at the house of a Mr. ELLETT, at which it was managed, from out the terrible want of bread which afflicts the South, to furnish us with roast turkey and duck, wheat bread, biscuits, corn bread, ham, beans, onions, lettuce, butter, salt—in short, everything necessary to make up a comfortable and substantial meal. I saw nowhere hollow eyes and emaciated bodies, indicating a lack of food; on the contrary, the men are stout, and in cases, rotundant in abdominal developments, while the ladies are as plump, rosy, engaging and delicious, as well-fed and well-to-do ladies are generally all the world over. Their dark eyes have lost none of their starry splendor; their lips, as ever, in their purple beauty are a fit resting-place for kisses.

I think the sooner we disabuse ourselves of the idea that the South is starving the better it will be for truthfulness, and consequently the success of our endeavors to conquer the rebellion. Every cleared inch of ground between here and Milliken's Bend, and in fact of the entire South, is planted with corn and other provisions. Just after crossing the Bayou Pierre, yesterday, the rebels left by the roadside some 70,000 pounds of bacon—another indication that they are not suffering severely for substantial food.

A portion of our troops to-day have been engaged in building a floating bridge over Bayou Pierre, and the rest in lounging, feeding and recuperating generally, after the fatigues of yesterday. For a portion of the day several of our batteries have been shelling some works across the bayou, but from the fact that we receive no reply, it is about concluded that the twelve guns which our glasses discovered are nothing more formidable than Quakers. With this conclusion the firing has been suspended.

The Bridge at Bayou Pierre—Loss in Skirmishing.

CROSSING AT BIG BLACK RIVER, Monday, May 4.

The bridge across Bayou Pierre was finished by 4 P. M., and immediately after QUIMBY's old division, led by Gen. CROCKER, commenced crossing. Although the rebels were supposed to be in force on this side, we proceeded without interruption until we reached the north bank of Bayou Pierre, distant ten miles from Port Gibson, where we found the timbers of the suspension bridge in flames, the rear guard of the enemy having crossed only an hour before. By considerable effort, a portion of the flames were extinguished, after which our men set to work and had the bridge all ready for crossing in some four hours, at the end of which time our advance pushed across and the pursuit of the rebels was resumed.

The distance from this bridge to Big Black Ferry (where we now are) is about ten miles, across a hilly country, excellently adapted for defence, and, of course, proportionally disadvantageous to a pursuing force. The rebels commenced disputing our passage soon after we crossed the bayou, and only yielding inch by inch, succeeded in so retarding our progress that the main body, just before dark, crossed the bridge here in safety, although our advance was so close upon them that they had not time to destroy the pontoons, and thus the crossing remains in our possession.

Our loss yesterday during all the skirmishing was only one man killed and two or three wounded. The rebel loss was greater, particularly in prisoners, of whom we captured about two hundred.

We now have possession of all the country below Big Black River, and, of course, have a substantial base of operations against Vicksburgh. The operation of Gen. GRANT, by which he has thus secured Grand Gulf, is of the greatest consequence, and reflects infinite credit upon his skill and daring. He boldly cut himself loose from his base, marched into an unknown country against an unknown force, beat the enemy upon ground of their own selecting in a hard-fought battle, drove them across the river, forced the evacuation of one of the strongest positions on the Mississippi, by which all their heavy guns and much other material fell into our hands, and finally has secured us an impregnable base of operations against the only remaining stronghold of importance on the Mississippi River. The fall of Vicksburgh is now quite within the limits of probability.

GALWAY.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS

ARRIVAL OF THE MATANZAS.

Bombardment of Port Hudson by Admiral Farragut.

The Rebel Artillerymen Driven From Their Guns.

NO CASUALTIES ON OUR SIDE.

The United States steam transport *Matanzas*, from New-Orleans on the morning of the 13th inst., arrived at this port last night.

Col. JOHN S. CLARK, of Gen. BANKS' Staff, came passenger on board the *Matanzas*. Col. CLARK went to New-Orleans as Chief of Staff, and was soon after appointed Provisional Provost Marshal General of the Department. At the time of Gen. BANKS' movement toward Port Hudson, the Colonel was severely wounded, since which time he has been confined to his room. He comes North to pass the period of convalescence, and will return to his duties as soon as he has recovered.

The Provost Marshal-General, under date of May 11, ordered that all places of public resort, excepting churches, shall, when open to the public, display the United States flag. It is also ordered that the St. Charles and City Hotels shall display the flag of the United States, and that at every theatre where an orchestra or band shall be employed, a national air shall be played previous to the commencement of the performance, and a national air at the termination of the performance.

There is no later news from Gen. BANKS by this arrival.

Lieut.-Col. BLACKBURN, of the Sixth Illinois cavalry had died at Osyka of his wounds. He received kind attention, and his remains were properly buried.

All the colored regiments in Gen. BANKS' Department, except the engineer corps, have been turned over by him to Gen. ULLMANN, who has the entire control of their equipment and organization. In addition to the present four regiments, there are already 2,500 recruits in camp. Gen. ULLMANN would immediately proceed to organize a *corps d'armée* of infantry, artillery and cavalry, under white officers.

All places of public resort in New-Orleans, except the churches, are ordered to display the National flag, and all places of amusement to commence and close their performances with a National air.

Capt. N. P. JOHNSON, Company E, Twenty-fifth Connecticut, died at New-Orleans on the 11th. The remains were interred in the Protestant Cemetery with the honors of war.

Admiral FARRAGUT was serenaded by the Unionists of New-Orleans on the night of the 12th.

Steamer *United States*, from New-York, arrived at New-Orleans on the 13th.

We are indebted to Mr. BENWELL, Purser of the *Matanzas*, for favors.

BOMBARDMENT OF PORT HUDSON.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Era.

BATON ROUGE, Monday, May 11, 1863.

On the 7th inst. a portion of the mortar-fleet which had been lying at Baton Rouge for some time past, was quietly towed up the river. On the next day others followed, leaving but one at the city. They were placed in position opposite the head of Prophet Island. The iron-clad *Essex* was already in position within close range of the lower rebel batteries. The mortar-fleet was ranged in line along the shore, a little way to the rear.

Capt. CALDWELL, of the *Essex*, was in command of the mortar-fleet. Between the *Essex* and the batteries there were no obstructions, only a swampy field containing numerous stumps intervening.

At first, the "bummers" were located behind a corner of thick woods, where they were not visible from the batteries.

The *Richmond*, Capt. Alden, was in the main stream a few rods farther south than the mortar-boats, and to the left of them.

About midnight on the 8th instant, a red light was hung out astern of the *Essex*. Its appearance signalized to the fleet to commence firing.

A little more than an hour of incessant bombardment was kept up by our mortar fleet. But no response was made by the enemy on the first night. On the next day, at noon, trials were made to secure an accurate range. Elevated at an angle of 45°, by a few shots the mortars were brought to bear upon the lower batteries, so that in the darkness of the night it was certain where every shot would strike, although no object could be seen. On the next night, at 10 o'clock, the "bummers" again opened upon the batteries. Ranged along the shore, not forty yards astern of the *Essex*, in full sight and easy range of the lower earthworks, for an hour they rained a perfect storm of huge shell upon them.

On the right and left, and far to the rear, they were continually scattering destruction; but, from the enemy's silence, it was evident he was waiting at the upper and main batteries in expectation that some boats were to attempt to pass, or that an attack was to be made from some unexpected quarter. When the bombardment ceased, at 11 o'clock, no demonstrations whatever had been made by the rebels. As soon as the mortar-boats ceased firing, they at once commenced dragging their flying artillery into position on the lower earthworks. A little jut of land near the margin of the river, covered in the rear with a thick growth of trees, was surmounted by two 24-pound rifled guns, whence they could rake an approaching vessel fore and aft.

To the right of this hill, a ridge of rapid slope on its southern face, running three-eighths of a mile east, and backed by a thick grove, was surmounted by ten 20-pound rifled guns.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst., the red light reappeared at the stern of the *Essex*. The first shell from the mortar fleet was fired soon after 3 o'clock. The example was followed by the other boats. The "bummers" had it all their own way until 4½ o'clock, when a flash was seen on the crest of the hill. It was not a bursting shell. It was unmistakeably the flash of the enemy's cannon. Proof positive soon came hurtling over the *Essex*, in the shape of a percussion shell, which touched the levee, burst, and hurled its jagged fragments against her iron sides, and then fell harmless into the water.

Three flashes, three clouds of light smoke, then boom—boom—boom—came the peal of their cannon, announcing the coming of three more messengers of death. They all splashed into the water, whirled up a splendid *jet d'eau*, then sank quietly beneath the surface.

The *Essex* now showed signs of life. Hitherto not a shot had been fired from her ports. Taking sure aim she opened fire with her 9-inch guns, and kept up a rapid cannonading during the rest of the engagement.

She was struck fairly only once during the action, although twelve times in all by fragments of exploding shell. It was noticed by all on board when a large shell exploded just as it touched her bows. The only effect was a slight indentation less than an inch in depth in the iron plate.

After the rebels commenced firing from their lower earthworks, the firing on both sides was very rapid. It was nothing but a succession of flashes running along the crest of the hill, while the *Essex* and the "bummers" were lit up at rapid intervals by the discharge of their pieces.

The scene had now attracted most of the *Richmond's* crew from their slumbers. The forecastle, poop deck, rigging, and fore and main tops were covered with spectators, who watched with eager interest the thrilling sight, and commented on the marksmanship displayed on either side.

Suddenly the drum beat to quarters. Down the rigging, off the forecastle, up the hatches came the crew, who leaped with marvelous alacrity to their posts at the guns.

Orders were given to slip the cable, the engines were set in motion, and the *Richmond* was headed for the enemy's batteries. The starboard guns were trained two points forward of the beam. All was now quiet on board. The range of the lower works was carefully taken. The shot and shell were now flying thickly about the *Essex* and the "bummers," while an occasional shell plunged up the water near the *Richmond*. Suddenly a loud report thunders from her bow. The 100-pound rifled Parrot sent a huge shell whirling end over end with a noise like the puff of a locomotive. The nine-inch guns along the starboard side quickly followed, making excellent shots. They tore up the breastworks, and burst their shells over the heads of the rebels at their cannon. One of the batteries near the river now took the range of the *Richmond*, and a solid shot came ricochetting close by her port side. Another passed near her maintop through the rigging. One went over the forecastle, and another immediately over the quarterdeck.

The *Richmond* steamed steadily up the stream until within point-blank range of the enemy's position, when she turned her head a little and sent a full broadside into the rebel works. The effect was electrical. Not a man was to be seen, not a gun fired from the hill afterward. It was too much for their comfort, and the frightened skedaddlers betook themselves to the woods. This ended the action. It lasted nearly three hours. The only damage done on our side was that to the mortar-boats *O. H. Lee* and *Sarah Bruin*. The former was struck in the bow, and the latter by a glancing fragment of a shell on her quarter. Not a dollar's damage was done to either. Not a man was touched.

It is not proper to state the object of this mighty bombardment of the Port Hudson batteries, but it may be safely said that it is not a useless waste of ammunition.

On the 5th inst., a negro gave information that the enemy had stacked 2,000 bushels of corn, ready for transportation, at a short distance around the point, opposite Port Hudson. It was made known to Admiral FARRAGUT, and all of the corn was promptly burned.

A flag of truce came up on the *Iberville* on the 11th inst., and gave over 481 rebel prisoners, who had been paroled.

Some good news will fill the next letter that comes from up the river.

OPERATIONS ON THE RED RIVER.

The Rebel Raft Above Alexandria Broken Loose.

A Rebel Battery at Harrisburgh Shelled.

CAIRO, Friday, May 22.

The *City of Alton*, from below, has arrived.

Our gunboats ascended the Red River from Alexandria. The *Price* succeeded in breaking the rebel raft loose, which floated out of the way, while our boats proceeded up the river to Harrisburgh, where they shelled a rebel battery two hours, without taking it.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

List of Recent Casualties on the Blackwater.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, May 20.

The steamer *Kennebec*, Capt. GARTON, from New-York, arrived this morning.

The steamer *Whilden*, Capt. RIGGINS, from Washington, arrived to-day. She has on board a number of rebel prisoners, *en route* for City Point, to be exchanged.

Capt. WM. L. JAMES, Assistant Quartermaster, ordered to report to Lieut.-Col. C. W. THOMAS, Chief Quartermaster at this place, entered upon the duties assigned him to-day.

The new gunboat *Ticonderoga*, arrived from New-York yesterday afternoon on her trial trip.

The following is a list of the casualties on the Blackwater up to May 17:

KILLED.

Ira Bowles, Co. H, 6th Massachusetts.
George H. Greg, Co. C, 6th Massachusetts.
Joseph Melcha, Co. F, 1st New-York Rifles.

WOUNDED.

Maj. A. S. Patten, 1st New-York Mounted Rifles—neck and side.
Sergt. Wm. Melsee, Co. F, 1st New-York Mounted Rifles—scalp and sabre wounds.
Henry Hinman, Co. F, 1st New-York Mounted Rifles—scalp and sabre wound.
John L. B. Norton, Co. A, 1st New-York Mounted Rifles—flesh wound in the thigh.
Capt. Francis Gilchord, Co. F, 4th United States artillery—chest and arm.
Elias Green, Co. C, 165th Penn.—in the thigh.
Thomas Lines, Co. K, 6th Mass.—in the leg.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, May 21.

The flag-of-truce steamer *State of Maine* left for City Point this morning. She has on board 130 rebel officers, and about 400 privates.

Lieut.-Col. C. W. THOMAS, Chief Quartermaster at this place, was severely injured this morning. His horse took fright on the main wharf and became unmanageable. In passing the Commissary depot, he came in collision with a tree. The Colonel was thrown and badly bruised.

His Excellency Gov. PIERPONT arrived this morning by the Baltimore boat. He left immediately for Cherrystone.

About 12 o'clock last night three men, named MILLSON, STUMPSON and BELL, were arrested in the attempt to pass our lines at Deep Creek, about two miles from Norfolk. They had in their possession about $2,500 worth of contraband goods.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Two Days Later by the China.

The War Excitement Completely Subsided.

Parliament Discussing the Difficulty Between Gen. Webb and Mr. Christie.

Lord Palmerston's Opinion of General Webb.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

Varying Fortunes of the Insurgents.

Probability That They Will Receive Material Aid from the Emperor Napoleon.

The Royal Mail steamer *China*, Capt. ANDERSON, which left Liverpool at 11½ o'clock on the morning of the 9th, and Queenstown on the 10th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Kangaroo* passed Queenstown, for Liverpool, on the afternoon of the 8th.

The *Arabia* arrived at Queenstown at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 9th inst.

The papers are for the moment all but silent upon American affairs.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

A Damp Blanket for England—No War Between England and America—Poland and Italy—Intervention in America a Question of Time—The Motives which will Induce it—Destiny of America.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 9, 1863.

The news of the dash of Commodore PORTER'S iron fleet past Vicksburgh, and the rebel reverses in North Carolina, spread a very damp blanket over British exultation caused by the repulse at Charleston. The comic papers have had their laugh; but, as it took a little time to get out the engravings—a billiard match in *Punch* between LINCOLN and DAVIS, Mr. Punch keeping tally, and in *Fun*, Mr. LINCOLN as a big dog, with a fleet of Monitor tin-kettles tied to his rudder, which wouldn't work—the laugh came in rather late.

We are now at the close of the week, and the departure of Saturday's steamer, in our usual state of suspense, waiting for news. To-morrow's steamer may bring us the capture of Vicksburgh or Port Hudson, or the failure of new attempts to take them. It may bring the triumph or defeat of the army in Tennessee. It may bring some important movement in Virginia. Judge with what anxiety we watch and wait.

There has not been a word of war between England and America for days. The fact that Mr. WALKER had come over to borrow money was considered the best possible proof that the American Government did not want a fight. It is stated that other agents, diplomatic and financial, are coming. Meantime, everything has been kept in profound darkness respecting the steamers fitting out for the South. You believe, perhaps, that they will be stopped—that the seizure of the little steam yacht *Alexandra* has frightened the English sympathizers and speculators from their purpose. We shall see.

The sympathies of the English nation act very strangely. They care little for consistency. They are with Poland in her effort to become independent of Russia, but against Naples in the contest with VICTOR EMANUEL. They are for the unity of Italy and the separation of America. Poland must be free—Ireland must remain as she is—and miserable enough she is, under the rule of England. England is controlled by her supposed interests and her fears. She is afraid of Russia, and so favors the independence of Poland. She is afraid of America—the America of the future, if not of the present—and so favors Southern independence. She is also afraid of the Pope, and favors Italian unity, and the destruction of the temporal power.

There was a long debate last night on Italian affairs, in which Lord PALMERSTON attributed all the difficulties in Southern Italy to the connivance of the French garrison in Rome. I do not think the Emperor will be very much pleased with the speech of the First Lord of the Treasury. It will not increase the cordiality of the understanding between the two Governments.

The insurrection in Poland, so far from being put down, increases. The small bands of Poles are beaten and scattered sometimes, but only to gather and fight again. Of 31 prisoners taken in one action, 14 were French and Italians. French officers, there is no doubt, are drilling the Poles, and French, Hungarians, Italians and Englishmen are swelling the ranks of the revolutionary forces.

The replies of the Czar to the diplomatic notes are not satisfactory, but they are as polite as possible. They say, "I have been doing, am doing, and wish to do everything you require. Please to keep your own people from intermeddling in my affairs, and I will attend to my own business." He implies only, that the other Powers should also mind theirs. There are some indications that the French Emperor will not consider this a satisfactory answer, and that the Poles have very strong assurances of aid. The English Government would be glad to keep out of the scrape, but they must do what France requires. It rests with NAPOLEON III., and not with Queen VICTORIA or Lord PALMERSTON, to say whether there shall be intervention either in behalf of Poland or the Southern States of America.

Quiet as everything now seems with regard to American affairs, there are many signs of a confidence, amounting to certainty, that the American war is not to last much longer. The Government is about to employ the people of Lancashire on public works, so that they may not emigrate, but be ready to spin the cotton when it comes. A line of steamers of 3,000 to 4,000 tons is being built expressly to bring cotton from New-Orleans. One, the *Georgia*, was launched this week. The manufacturers who have not been in any hurry about cotton, satisfied to get off a large mass-

factured surplus at an advance, are evidently in no trouble about a supply when they need it. They are even building new mills, and filling them with machinery. I have no doubt that they have an assurance from the very highest quarters, that cotton shall be forthcoming at a fixed and not very remote period.

On what is that assurance based? On the ability of the National Government to conquer the South and open her ports to the world? I cannot come to any such conviction. The Southern loan of $15,000,000 was not subscribed for, and is not kept at a premium, by any such idea. There is, beyond reasonable question, a general understanding in England and France, and between the Governments of these countries, that if the South is not subjugated within a certain period—and of the probability of such subjugation they have no belief—her independence is to be acknowledged and guaranteed. They will say—you have had three years and the resources of the world to end this rebellion. If you cannot do it in that time, you never can. The war is too great an injury to the commerce of the world to go on for an indefinite period. We must interfere for our own interests, and in the cause of humanity and civilization. They will say to you as they will to Russia; as France, at least, will say to VICTOR EMANUEL: This has been going on long enough. It becomes a nuisance and must be put a stop to.

There is another fact you are not to lose sight of. Englishmen, as well as others, have pride of opinion. They are not willing to be found in the wrong. Now, there is scarcely an Englishman of either of the great parties, from DERBY and PALMERSTON, RUSSELL and GLADSTONE, down, who have not committed themselves to the success of the rebellion. There is scarcely an Englishman of any political reputation who has not expressed, over and over again, the opinion, not to say wish, that the National Government can never conquer the rebel States. The Liberal Press—I mean the *Times*, *Morning Post*, *Saturday Review*, &c.—have been as decided and as contemptuous in this matter as the *Herald*, or *John Bull*, or *Press*. The nation, with slight exceptions, is committed in opinions and in hopes one way, and it is vain to think they will not "back their opinions," or attempt to realize their hopes. They look for cheap cotton and free trade from the Southern States, and a perpetual checkmate to Northern power and aggression.

The destiny of America is the great problem of the Nineteenth Century. Nowhere in the world is there a question so important. Only a firm faith in an overruling Providence can make the actual position of things endurable.

"Foolish heads may mix and mar:
Wise and sure the issues are."

It is hard to give up the ideal we have all formed and gloried in, of our country's destiny. It is no wonder that millions are ready to die rather than abandon it. It is this ideal of a great, powerful and free Empire, which is moulding the minds of the people, and preparing them for radical changes in Constitutions and Governments. It is for this ideal that the North is fighting—fighting for empire, as Lord RUSSELL said; and we may as well confess it, said truly. People fight for the idea of to-day; not for that of a past century. The people of the North fight for the Union as they wish it to be—without caring very much for what it was at first intended. The Constitution is and will be, not what has been written at some period on parchment, but what the people of to-day, and of the future, shall choose to make it. MONADNOCK.

American Topics.

The New-York correspondent of the London *Morning Herald* says:

"The immense arrivals of Irish astonish those who are not in the secret. Their passages are paid by the United States Government, and will be charged to enlistment expenses. The sum appropriated for this purpose is $3,000,000, and it is estimated that it will bring over to America 120,000 Irish persons. Of this number it may be safely estimated one-third will enlist; that will cost only $50 each for 60,000, and in any other shape it costs the United States $100 per soldier."

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the dangers which threaten Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, owing to the success of Admiral FARRAGUT in passing the blockade, says, although Vicksburgh is not yet taken, nor Port Hudson either, and though the capture of both of these places would probably fail to insure safe navigation of the Mississippi, it cannot be denied that the present success of the Northerners may produce material results. It creates a less sensation than the capture of Charleston would have done, but it may prove of greater consequence to them. The Confederates are not likely to be disheartened by the loss of a city, but the capture of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson would open the Mississippi to the States of the Northwest, diminish the growing dissatisfaction of the population of those States, and enable the Federals to claim one more of the real victories of the war.

In the House of Lords on the 7th inst., the proceedings were unimportant.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Mr. MONCTON MILNES asked Lord PALMERSTON whether a letter addressed to Earl RUSSELL by Gen. WEBB, the United States Minister at the Court of Brazil, imputing disgraceful conduct to Mr. CHRISTIE, Her Majesty's Minister at Brazil, in reference to the ship *Prince of Wales* and the officers of Her Majesty's ship *Fort*, had received any notice from Her Majesty's Government?

Lord PALMERSTON said that Mr. CHRISTIE sat for some time as a member of that House, and many members would recollect the ability with which he performed his duties. He could only say that Mr. CHRISTIE was a gentleman and a man of honor, and with regard to his veracity no man could question that veracity with any semblance of truth. With regard to Ge. WEBB (Lord PALMERSON) *well knew him, and therefore he could say nothing.* [Laughter and cheers.] As to his letter, this he would say, that it was undoubtedly treated by the noble Lord at the head of the Foreign Office with the entire disregard it justly merited; and if any such letter had been written by a British diplomatist he was quite sure his noble friend, without hesitation, would instantly have dismissed the writer, as having proved himself totally unfit and unsuited to hold any position under Her Majesty's Government. With regard to Mr. CHRISTIE's conduct in the negotiations and the demand upon the Government of Brazil, he had the satisfaction of being enabled to say that it had been fully and entirely approved by Her Majesty's Government. Mr. CHRISTIE had acted with great judgment and with all the forbearance that was compatible with a proper and faithful performance of the orders he had received, and therefore there could be no ground whatever for imputing to Mr. CHRISTIE anything with regard to which any foreign Government could take the slightest offence; but it was a well-known practice in countries which happened to be in that peculiar stage of progress in which Brazil happened at the present moment to find itself, that when their injustice and misconduct compelled a foreign Government to use compulsion for obtaining that redress which was denied to friendly representation, they endeavored to take their revenge by pouring forth any sort of calumny upon the agent who was the instrument of the Government. All he could say was that such a proceeding never would in any degree damage a British representative in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. BRAMLEY MOORE having moved the adjournment of the House, expressed his surprise at the statement of the noble lord that Mr. CHRISTIE had conducted matters in Rio Janeiro with such great moderation. British merchants on the spot, who were the community best capable of judging of his actions, were of opinion that Mr. CHRISTIE's conduct in reference to the Brazilian Government had been anything but moderate and conciliatory.

Lord PALMERSTON denied that all the respectable merchants of Rio Janeiro disapproved of Mr. CHRISTIE's proceedings.

Mr. BRAMLEY MOORE—The large majority did; a petition to that effect was signed by forty against eighteen.

Lord PALMERSTON contended that it was not for a body of merchants in a foreign country to judge of the expediency of the orders transmitted from the Government at home, and executed by their agents. At the same time, he believed that the opinion of the British merchants was in favor of the course taken by Government, although they were disinclined to express it, in consequence of the position they occupied in Brazil. With regard to the transaction which led to the dispute with the Brazilian Government, he had very little doubt that the crew of the *Prince of Wales* were barbarously and inhumanly murdered, although it was very difficult to obtain direct evidence to establish that fact.

Mr. NEWDEGATE and Mr. BOUVERIE defended Mr. CHRISTIE from the insinuation of Gen. WEBB.

Mr. HOWARD had known Mr. CHRISTIE for a long time, and was satisfied that the statement of Gen. WEBB were without the shadow of foundation.

Mr. DISRAELI deprecated the interruption to the public business which these desultory discussions occasioned. He confessed that he looked with alarm at the wide field for future explanations which the reply of Lord PALMERSTON to Mr. MONCKTON MILNES' question opened out. First the noble lord attacked the Brazilian Government, then the Brazilian nation, next the American Minister at the Brazilian Court, and finally the British merchants carrying on their trade at Rio Janeiro. (Laughter.) No doubt all these persons, even Gen. WEBB, had friends and acquaintances in the House of Commons, who would avail themselves of the opportunity of moving the adjournment of the House, in order that they might vindicate their conduct and require some explanation from the Government.

Mr. BRAMLEY MOORE withdrew his motion, and the subject dropped.

The Seizure of the Alexandra.

MR. DUDLEY BETRAYED BY A POLICE DETECTIVE

From the Liverpool Post, April 8.

The following occurs in our report yesterday of the Council proceedings of Thursday:

"The proceedings, resolutions and reports of the Watch, Lighting, Fire Police, Fire Prevention, Hackney-carriage, Licensing, and Gas Committees, were read. A correspondence had taken place between the Town Clerk and Messrs. DUNCANS, SQUERY & BLACKHURST, on behalf of the American Consul, who desired to know whether it was true that the Watch Committee had been furnished with the evidence collected by a Liverpool detective Police-officer, employed by the Mayor at the request of the Home Secretary. The Town Clerk replied that he declined to answer the question, as the Watch Committee were not amenable in respect of their acts to the United States Consul. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear," and laughter.)

Mr. CLINT said, as to the general proceedings, they contained no thing particular, except an allusion to the case of the *Alexandra*. The Town Clerk replied to the letter of the Solicitors to the United States Consul, and the Committee indorsed fully that reply. [Hear, hear.]

The above refers to a subject which will, in all likelihood, have to be further considered. We are particularly anxious that the facts of the case above referred to should be made public, in order that the high character of the town should not be impeached, and that parties against whom serious charges are now freely made on 'Change should have an opportunity of vindicating themselves. These charges affect the Watch Committee, Mr. CLINT, the Chairman of the Committee, and Maj. GREIG, the Head Constable.

Previous to the seizure of the *Alexandra*, the Solicitor to the Customs was sent here by Sir GEORGE GREY. He employed a detective for the purpose of making inquiries, and the detective reported to him the result of his inquiries. Whatever was communicated was, of course, kept secret. The owners of the *Alexandra*, as we stated some nine or ten days ago, applied to Sir GEORGE GREY for the evidence on which the seizure of their vessel was made. Sir GEORGE declined to give it. Immediately after his refusal, however, the detective called, in obedience to instructions from Major GREIG, upon Mr. DUDLEY, the United States Consul, to obtain evidence which the Consul had transmitted to Mr. ADAMS, and forwarded by Mr. ADAMS to Earl RUSSELL. The Consul may have regarded the message as somewhat discourteous, if not extraordinary, but as he had, we are told, nothing to conceal, he detailed the evidence confidentially to the officer. The detective obviously knew not only his duty, but his business. He was not going to commit himself to a statement which subsequently might be impugned or contradicted. He, therefore, pulled out his book, and, in the presence of the Consul, wrote down elaborately in detail all that had been told him. Mr. DUDLEY said his report was quite correct, but that he must understand it was given confidentially, and not to be repeated. In the course of the afternoon, however, the detective returned. He had come to sustain his good faith by explaining that the secrecy which he promised, he was unable to keep. According to his account, which may be true or otherwise—but it looks like truth—he was met, not at the Watch-office, but at another place, by Maj. GREIG, Mr. CLINT and Mr. Alderman WOODRUFF. They inquired as to the result of his visit to the United States Consular Office, and in reply he told them that he had got the information which he went to seek, but that he had got it in strict confidence, and did not feel disposed to disclose it except to his superior officer. The Major refused to recognise his power of reservation, and demanded the book. The book was given to the Major, who handed it to Mr. CLINT, and Mr. CLINT read aloud the contents, observing, on closing the book, that he would communicate the information to Mr. GRAVES.

We can hardly credit this statement, and yet it comes to us in a form so substantially avouched that we feel ourselves bound, in reference to its public importance, to give it publicity. If there is truth, or anything like truth, in it, the Watch Committee and the Head Constable will stand convicted of a very serious mistake, not to use a harsher term. When Government communicated with the Mayor touching the *Alexandra*, his Worship naturally and properly consulted with the Town-clerk, but we can hardly believe that Mr. SHUTTLEWORTH, who always acts within the law, and who is always as judicious as he is learned, did, as alleged, communicate with the Watch Committee. The proper person was Major GREIG, for the Watch Committee ought to have had nothing whatever to do with the business. Knowing this, Major GREIG was not in a condition to communicate directly or indirectly with the Watch Committee or Mr. CLINT, its Chairman. Obviously the head constable had nothing to do with the information upon which the *Alexandra* was seized. When his officer reported the result of his inquiries to the Solicitor to the Customs the business was done, and secrecy was strictly to be observed. The Major, if the statement be true, had no business whatever to pry into the evidence in the possession of Mr. DUDLEY; and, above all, he had no right to send a Detective for the purpose of interrogating the American Consul. Mr. CLINT may or may not be a member of the Southern Club. He has a perfect right to enter the Club, to give all his sympathy to the Confederate cause, but he has evidently done wrong if he has used the influence his office gives him to obtain information to which he was not entitled, through the head constable or through the police. For the moment, it signifies very little whether disclosures respecting the evidence were made or not. In our opinion, the owners of the *Alexandra* were fairly entitled to the depositions on which the Government was acting. This seems to have been Mr. DUDLEY's opinion, or otherwise, we presume, he would not have communicated so freely with the detective. Having communicated with the officer, and the officer, in return, having communicated important facts to him, he, as a matter of prudence, as well as of duty, consulted the law advisers to his office. It was in consequence of that consultation that the correspondence alluded to in the Council on Wednesday took place.

Although the information does not come to us in a questionable shape, it will be painful to know that for the first time in Liverpool the administration of justice has been exposed to reproof. In common with everybody else, we shall rejoice to find that the honor of the Chairman of the Watch Committee, the head constable, and Mr. Alderman WOODRUFF, has not been in the remotest degree impaired; and they have stood so clear in their high offices, that we feel certain they will thank us for enabling them, thus promptly, to refute statements so injurious yet so confidently made.

STATE OF THE CASE.

The *Shipping Gazette* says the case of the seizure of the *Alexandra* will be tried in the Court of Exchequer, Westminster, before a special jury. The builders and owners of the vessel are urging an early trial. It is believed the Law Officers of the Crown will advise an application being made to the Court next week to appoint a special sitting to try the cause, either at the close of the present Term or in the early part of the next.

Blockade Running.

THE CLYDE STEAMERS, AND WHAT THEY HAVE DONE.

From the Glasgow Journal.

The extent of the transactions in the sale of steamers at the Clyde, during the last year and a half, for the purpose of running the Southern blockade, is, perhaps, unknown to many of our readers. The first steamer sold here was the screw steamer *Fingal*, employed in the West Highland trade, which left this toward the end of 1861 with a cargo of Enfield rifles and ammunition. It was followed by the *Leopard*, a paddle-steamer, on the Belfast station, and others, of which the following are among the list.

Of well-known river steamers, there were the

Kelpie, Arran.....Lost.	Ruby, Rothesay..Running.
Iona, Ardrishaig Lost.	Neptune, Roth'sy..Running.
Pearl, Rothesay...Captured.	Dolphin, Lochfyne Captured.
Eagle, Rothesay..Running.	Craigulsh Castle, Rothesay.

Of deep-sea steamers there were the

Fingal (ss), West Highland trade	Now an iron-clad.
Antonia (ss), Bristol trade	Captured.
Adela (ps), Ardrossan and Belfast trade	Captured
Tubal Cain (ss), London trade	Captured.
Thistle (as), Londonderry trade	Running.
Leopard (ps) Liverpool trade	Burned
Herald (ps), Dublin trade	Running.
Havelock (ps), Dublin trade	Running.
Princess Royal (ss), Liverpool trade	Captured.
Giraffe (ps), Belfast trade	Running.

Of new steamers sold while building there were the

Steamships.		Steamships.	
Memphis	Captured.	Georgiana	Run ashore
Minho	Run ashore.	Emma	Running.
Corinth		Gertrude	Captured.
Amelia	Captured.	Japan	On her way out.
Granite City	Captured.		

Of vessels purchased but not away, and said to be for the South, there are *Lord Clyde*, (ps), Dublin station; *Mail*, Kilmun station; *Juno*, Largs station; *Jupiter*, Largs station; *Venus*, Largs station; *Cardiff Castle*, Rotnesay station; *Eagle*, now building; *Victory*, now building; a large paddle-steamer now building; a screw-steamer fitting up.

From the above it will be seen that thirty-eight vessels have been bought here, but this does not include the whole, as many left the Clyde professedly for other ports, and on getting clear out changed their names, while several new steamers left without any name, and proceeded to London and Liverpool for cargoes. Although many of those mentioned have been captured, still most of them have more than doubly cleared themselves and cargoes; the *Leopard*, in particular, or *Stonewall Jackson* as she was named, which has made many runs, is said to have cleared for her owners nearly 500 per cent; even the *Granite City*, which only made one successful run, is said to have doubled herself and cargo in that single trip, and the builders and parties for whom she was built are said to have cleared £3,000 each by her sale. Of the steamers sold lately here, so urgent has been the demand, it is said one large steamer cleared to her owners a profit of £16,000 more than her original cost, and a new river paddle-steamer is said to have brought over £3,000 more than her contract price; and another, two years old, to have brought £2,500 more than the original cost. These wholesale dealings, with no regard to costs, are the consequence of the famine prices being paid for clothing, food, and luxuries within the range of the Confederate States. To such an extent do prices range for ordinary food, it is said, that one vessel which ran lately with tea, coffee, hams, clothing, &c., to the value of £12,000, had her cargo valued at Charleston, according to the current prices, at £50,000, thus realizing an enormous profit to the speculators.—*Glasgow Morning Journal.*

MORE SALES.

From the Glasgow Herald, May 2.

We learn that another batch of our swift river steamers have been purchased during the past week on account of the Confederate Government. We believe the steamer *Mail*, plying on the Kilmun station, will shortly be withdrawn, having been sold for £7,000. The favorite steamer *Jupiter*, so long known on the Largs, Millport and Arran route, has also been purchased for something like £6,000. We have also been informed that the steamer *Eagle*, which was being built for our coast traffic, has likewise been sold to the Confederate Government for £8,000. The Largs steamer *Vesta* is reported to have been purchased by parties in Glasgow for our river traffic. Other vessels, now being built in several of our shipyards, are reported as being pushed rapidly forward to meet the growing wants of the South.

A PET.

From the Liverpool Journal of Commerce.

This fine little steamer, that left this port on the 10th of January, has successfully run the blockade of Wilmington, N. C., arriving there on the 16th ult. She left Nassau in company with the steamer *Flora*, keeping company during the voyage, and running the blockade together. The *Flora* is the screw-steamer with double screws, whose trial trips on the Thames, some months ago, were so much spoken of by scientific men. She has been very successful so far in running the blockade—principally at Charleston, the present being, we believe, the first trip she has made to Wilmington. This is the first time the *Pet* has succeeded in running the blockade—Wilmington being tried after an unsuccessful attempt to enter Charleston. She is a screw-steamer, of 171 tons, steams very fast, having been built expressly for blockade running purposes. She is under the command of Capt. DAVIS. Some misunderstanding was created by her arrival, having been reported as the *Pell*—later accounts, however, brought the correction.

THE ADELA.

From the Liverpool Journal of Commerce.

The newspaper Press of this country is unanimous in their decision that this steamer is an illegal prize, and as such ought to be given up at once to the owners. We were informed, yesterday, on the best authority, that this fast-sailing steamer is being fitted up as a gunboat by the Federals. If the Government of the United States have determined to have this vessel as a gunboat by illegal means, it is, in our opinion, high time that Her Majesty's Government should interfere, as no amount of compensation can justify such an outrageous proceeding. It appears that the United States Government, seeing that they cannot build fast sailing steamers, are determined to appropriate to their own use whatever vessels they may capture, without the slightest regard to nationality, so as to enable them to commit further depredations upon our commerce, and seize other steamers engaged in a legitimate trade.

The Times Correspondent in the South.

Under date of Richmond, March 23, the Southern correspondent of the *Times* writes an exceedingly interesting letter. He says:

"At this moment the Confederate States, no less or scarcely less than the Federal, are floating swiftly along a current which, if this war be protracted for ten months more, will plunge both sections alike into that great ocean of repudiation which is consciously and without a shudder contemplated at Washington, but toward which there is at least great repugnance professed at Richmond. In both sections alike the result is that everything resembling property is eagerly sought for, as a safe vehicle for the conveyance of a fraction of those promises to pay with which every man, ragged and tattered though in some instances he may be, is heavily freighted. At the slave-market in Richmond not a day passes but negroes and negresses are eagerly bought at prices varying from $2,000 to $2,500, and if an English eye could ever learn to look with indifference upon so sad a sight, many a smile might be provoked to see the proud satisfaction with which a negro, who in ordinary times would have fetched $1,300, and who has little conception of the meaning of such recondite terms as depreciation of the currency, finds himself knocked down at a advance upon that figure of $1,000. 'I told you,' said a female slave recently, imperial in the dimensions of her crinoline, and pointing proudly to her ear-rings, 'that it won't for nothing that I wore them things;' her meaning being that the large price of $2,300 which she had just fetched was attributable to her *bijouterie*."

With regard to the prospects of the war, the writer says:

"If the eye is lifted from the opposing hosts at Fredericksburgh, and carried westward along the line of the Confederate defence—a line that stretches thousands of miles over mountain, river, lake, swamp, bayou, forest, prairie and heath, till, starting from the pine woods of the Rappahannock, it lands us among the palms and magnolias of Galveston, there is no point where a firmer attitude of defence, a more solid state of preparation, is not worn and evinced by the Confederate hosts of 1863 than was ever by them exhibited since the first drum beat to arms. Still, there is a seriousness and earnestness, as we tremble upon the brink of what promises to be the bloodiest campaign of the bloodiest war of modern history, which is generally noticeable, and which I have never before observed. Let no one suppose that they betoken want of confidence. The subjugation of the South was never a probability; it has been manifested by twenty-three months of bitterest strife to be the wildest of chimeras. But it is felt when, in spite of the hecatombs of dead who have fallen, there is a cry for rivers of fresh blood—when throughout the length and breadth of the land there is scarcely a house where there is not one dead—when valuable lives which never can be replaced have fallen in every hamlet, city and State—when not only men like Major PELHAM, but also mature men, learned and studious, such as Prof. COLEMAN, (the Dr. ARNOLD, as he was reputed, of this continent,) have yielded up their lives by hundreds—it is felt that this is no moment for thoughtlessness and levity. Another thought is continually finding expression—it is that the two sections do not fight on level ground. The North is flooding her armies with recruits who are three-fourths of them foreigners, many of them taken from the emigrant ships at Castle Garden; the South is sending into the field the very life-blood of her body politic. It may be that the civilized Powers of Europe, standing as they do upon a higher level than it is possible that I can occupy, may see no hope of successful moral interference. But if they could only witness the misery which is, from every acre of this once-favored continent, crying aloud to Heaven, it could scarcely be but that they would risk some chance of failure rather than permit humanity to be outraged by a continuance of such excess of anguish as has visited no nation since the sword first leaped from its scabbard, and the human heart was first sown with the bitter seed of vindictiveness and hate."

For the New-Orleans Trade.

From the Northern (Glasgow) Daily Express.

On the 21st of March the large screw-steamer, the *Georgia*, was successfully launched from the Jarrow shipbuilding yard of Messrs. PALMER BROTHERS. The vessel is of about 2,600 tons burden, and is the property of Messrs. FERNIE BROTHERS, of Liverpool. She is intended to trade between that port and New-Orleans for cotton. She is 325 feet long, 41 feet beam, and 30 feet depth of hold. She is capable of stowing 6,000 bales of cotton, and she has accommodation besides for 70 saloon passengers and 200 second-class passengers. The *Georgia* is the first of three vessels of the same size, ownership and destination; but Messrs. PALMER are engaged to construct for Messrs. FERNIE seven more of a larger size, being 30 feet larger than the *Georgia*, and of 3,000 tons. The *Georgia* has, we understand, been tried under steam at sea, and fully answered the high expectations of her builders and owners. Her engines gave out their full power of 1,200 horses, and worked splendidly, giving out 54 revolutions with steam at 20 pounds pressure and a steady vacuum in condenser of 28 inches. A mean of six runs at the measured mile gave a speed of 10.6 knots to the ship. Under this trial there was a remarkable absence of vibration in every part of the hull, not the least being perceptible even when her large two-bladed propeller was at its greatest velocity, thus evincing great strength from the careful distribution of longitudinal guiders and stringers with the light scantling of plating adopted in her construction by Mr. JORDAN. Her draught, during trial, was 16 feet 6 inches aft, and 14 feet 6 inches forward, with 1,100 tons on board.

Emigration.

From the Kerry Evening Post.

The stream of emigration is increasing rather than diminishing from all parts of this county. There were four departures from Tralee this week, one by steamer to Liverpool, and three by train to Cork, all *en route* to America—that on Wednesday morning to Cork, to meet the Inman steamer, consisted of nearly three hundred persons, picked up at the Tralee, Farranfore, Killarney and Headfort stations. The majority consist of young persons of both sexes from the country districts.

Food for the Rebels.

The following paragraph in the London *Star* of May 8, confirms some statements which have already been made here:

"The steamer *Gladiator*, which sailed from Liverpool last week, took on board 1,500 barrels of bread and 1,045 casks of bacon. The *Gladiator* cleared for Nassau, but there is but little doubt that her cargo is destined for a Confederate port."

The Atlantic Telegraph.

Messrs. GLASS, ELLIOT & Co., of London, the large and wealthy manufacturers of submarine telegraph cables, have subscribed £40,000 sterling to the new guaranteed stock of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, in addition to the £25,000 subscribed by them last October, making their cash subscription £65,000 sterling, or in American currency at the present rate of exchange between London and New-York, $500,000.

They offer to manufacture and lay down a good and durable sub-marine cable between Ireland and Newfoundland, on condition that they are paid each week their actual disbursements for labor and materials, and that when the cable is laid and in good working order, they shall receive for their time, services, wear and tear of machinery, interest on capital and profit, twenty per cent. on the actual cost of the line, in shares of the company deliverable to them in monthly installments, during a period of twelve months; provided the cable at the end of each successive month shall be found in perfect working order.

This great international work will now be pushed forward without delay, and completed during the summer of 1864.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes the following notification: "An international conference has just been opened in Paris, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for the purpose of examining a project for a telegraphic line intended to connect Europe with the American continent. It is proposed that the submarine cable shall cross the ocean from the Cape Verd Islands to Brazil, and be continued thence by the West India Islands to North America. The powers most immediately interested in the success of this undertaking have promptly given in their adhesion to the views of the Emperor's Government."

The *Opinion Nationale* has the subjoined observations on the proposed project of laying down an electric cable from France to America, as announced in the official journal:

"The realization of this undertaking is one of the greatest desiderata of civilization; we therefore heartily congratulate the French Government on having taken the initiative, and the Governments of Spain, Brazil, Denmark, Italy, Portugal, and the Republic of Hayti, as having eagerly adhered to a project of so much importance. The success of a transatlantic cable is unhappily still doubtful. Science is far from despairing of the future; but however disposed it may be to applaud all attempts of the kind, it can only venture to give them timid encouragement after the disappointments attending the submersion of the first cables of great length. It is urgent, nay, even indispensable, to place Europe in instantaneous communication with the New World; and without the least wish to turn aside the Governments from the scheme of establishing a direct communication across the depths of the ocean, we cannot too earnestly recommend to their attention the exceptional facilities and advantages of the telegraphic lines projected between Europe and America, by Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Cochin-China, Canton, Pekin, and the Aleutian Isles, with a branch line to Japan. The transatlantic cable will only connect the extreme points. The telegraph through Asia will serve at the same time the most populous and the most productive countries of the world."

An Un-Diplomatic Snarl.

PERSONAL DIFFICULTY BETWEEN MR. CHRISTIE AND GEN. WEBB AT RIO JANEIRO.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: I have received Earl RUSSELL'S permission to publish the following statement.

It refers to letters of Gen. WEBB, the Minister of the United States at Rio, which have been published and commented on to my prejudice in newspapers all over the world, but by which your columns have never been sullied. I regret to say that other English newspapers, reputed respectable, and organs of parties, have not shown your good taste and prudence.

I placed myself at the beginning in Earl RUSSELL'S hands with reference to Gen. WEBB'S proceedings, and felt it my duty to abstain from all public action or explanation. I have thus maintained silence during four months in Rio Janeiro, supported, however, by the sympathy and good opinion of all respectable men there, of all nations, including Gen. WEBB'S countrymen. Having received Earl RUSSELL'S permission, I ask you to publish the subjoined statement. In your columns it will be read everywhere where other papers have circulated. I do not intend to notice anything more said by Gen. WEBB, or said on his authority, and I quit, I hope forever, an ignoble subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

W. D. CHRISTIE, Her Majesty's Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Brazil.

HILLINGDON, Uxbridge, May 2.

STATEMENT.

Gen. WEBB, the American Minister at Rio, adopting an unusual and extraordinary course, addressed, in November last, a letter to Earl RUSSELL, giving an account of a personal difference with me and making accusations against me. He followed up this proceeding by others even more extraordinary. He circulated, in manuscript, his letter to Lord RUSSELL, with a variety of enclosures, as widely as he could in Brazil, and he has caused this correspondence to be printed in the United States and in England. It has appeared in *Galignani's Messenger* and in some English newspapers, and has been referred to in others; and it has been printed in the Brazilian newspapers. A very offensive passage of Gen. WEBB'S letter was quoted in the House of Commons by Mr. BRAMLEY MOORE.

Up to the time of my departure from Rio, in March, I abstained from publishing or circulating any statement in reply; but on my arrival in England I have consulted some of my friends, and their advice leads me to relinquish silence.

I confine myself to two or three leading points in Gen. WEBB'S accusations, believing that my answers on these points, aided by Gen. WEBB'S own style and statements, will suffice for all.

1. Gen. WEBB, in a letter to me of the 6th of November, which is among those printed, gives the following account of the beginning of our difference. "At M. GLINKA'S, the Russian Minister's, on Thursday evening, October 30, in presence of the Russian and Prussian Ministers, the Russian Secretary of Legation, and at least one lady, you used toward me language far more fitting an English groom than an English Minister. I promptly declared it impertinence, said it was my custom to punish impertinence—a bad custom, perhaps, but a habit upon which I had always acted, and by the God that made me, if you ever again were impertinent to me, I should punish you." Gen. WEBB does not say what were those words of mine which he describes as 'language far more fitting an English groom than an English Minister;' but he gives in detail his reply, his account of which, I regret to say, is not exaggerated. Now, my words were, in answer to a censure by Gen. WEBB of my play at whist, he being my partner, "You talked so much, General, as to put me out." I appealed to the Russian and Prussian Ministers MM. DE GLINKA and D'EICHMANN; and I subjoin their testimonies. Their statements as to what I said are very clear and satisfactory. My words, as certified by the Russian and Prussian Ministers, are not, I think, unbecoming to an English Minister, and I cannot see that they are peculiarly appropriate to an English groom. I believe that no one who knows me would think me likely to talk like a groom, and had I done so in M. DE GLINKA'S house, in his and the Prussian Minister's presence, and before "at least one lady," I think that both my colleagues would have been justly displeased. The Prussian Minister, M. D'EICHMANN, had then lately arrived in Rio, for the first time; my relations with him, which have been from the first agreeable, have since ripened into friendship. It is a matter of little importance, but, according to my recollection, no lady was present, indeed no one besides the four whist players.

2. Gen. WEBB says in the same letter that he was told that I had agreed to challenge him, and that a meeting must take place the next morning, unless the matter were immediately arranged, and that he replied that he was ready to give me a meeting at sunrise, &c. I not only did not agree to giving a challenge, but I stated to M. DE GLINKA at the outset, in M. D'EICHMANN'S presence, if not in his hearing, that I was not a duellist, and that with me there was no question of fighting. M. DE GLINKA misunderstood me at first, and thought I had said or meant "I am no duellist, but I will fight this time." However, I corrected M. DE GLINKA'S mistake both to him and to M. D'EICHMANN within a few minutes, and I am quite unable to explain, according to any ordinary mode of interpreting the conduct of the gentlemen, how Gen. WEBB should a week after have written this romance about a challenge, and then published it. Nothing was ever said to me about getting up at sunrise. I have always been an opponent of dueling; more than 20 years ago I printed an essay against it; I have spoken against it in the House of Commons, and was a member of an Anti-Dueling Society which contributed something to the change of opinion in England about duels.

3. I subjoin an extract of a letter from me to Earl RUSSELL, calling especial attention to Gen. WEBB'S offensive imputations against my character. Lord RUSSELL has hitherto not thought Gen. WEBB'S letters worthy of notice, and he is probably right. They who know Gen. WEBB and do not know me, will estimate them according to their estimation of him whom they know. They who know neither the one nor the other, will probably think such accusations against a British Minister monstrous and incredible, even though they proceed from one who bears the title of General. (Gen. WEBB is a General of Militia, and was for a long period editor of a New-York newspaper, until he was appointed in 1861 Minister in Brazil.)

W. D. CHRISTIE.

MAY 1.

Italian Affairs.

A lengthy debate took place on the affairs of Italy, in the course of which the policy of the Italian Government was severely criticised by several speakers, while others, including Lord PALMERSTON, contended that the Government was not blameable for all the charges brought against it.

England and Brazil.

The *Morning Star* says it is certain the Brazilian Minister at London had been instructed to demand explanations from the British Government, and that upon the nature of the answers and assurances given will probably depend the continuance of friendly diplomatic relations.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* has heard corroborations of the report that while every effort will be made to induce England and Austria to act in concert with France on the Polish question, the Emperor NAPOLEON will still pursue his object alone if obliged to do so. The Poles seem to feel as sanguine in their expectations of aid from France as the Piedmontese did before the Emperor entered on the Italian war. This confidence must be founded on something more solid than vague hope. The question has been put from Paris to the Secret Committee which conducts Polish affairs, whether the insurgents are in a position to maintain themselves for two months more, and the reply has been in the affirmative. It is reported that a manifesto will be issued by that mysterious body which still eludes the grasp of the Russian Police, and organizes its bands from Warsaw, announcing that a loan, to a very large amount secured on the property of the wealthier Poles, is about to be raised, for the purpose of carrying on the war. The King of Sweden is heart and soul with the Poles, and the nation, apparently, goes with the King. Much of this feeling is, no doubt, owing to the hope of recovering Finland.

The Paris *Pays* urges the necessity for a speedy conference on the Polish question.

On the 6th instant JEZIORANSKI gained a brilliant victory over the Russians at Josefero, in the province of Lublin. The Poles had 48 killed and 50 wounded. The Russians had 300 killed; the number of their wounded is not known. The fight lasted three hours. The Russians finally retreated, and the insurgents maintained all their positions.

Mr. RUSSELL, the well-known correspondent of the London *Times*, had arrived at Lemberg, to write for the *Times* on Polish affairs.

On the 7th, the insurgents were defeated and dispersed near Scyce and Walkowinne. A portion of them fought their way into the interior, and 140 others had been conveyed to Cracow.

On the 6th inst., MINNROSKI suffered a defeat, with considerable loss, at Krzejkawka. Gen. NIELLE was killed.

Six hundred insurgents, who had come from Gallicia, had been defeated near Slowko. Thirty of their number were taken prisoners, among whom were fourteen Frenchmen and Italians.

On the 5th inst., the insurgent Chief BONITZA, with 800 men, attacked the Russian infantry near Milzyrzeez, but was defeated and taken prisoner.

The Swiss Federal Council has declared it impossible to take into consideration the English note inviting it to support at St. Petersburgh the steps taken by England in favor of Poland.

The French Minister of Marine had sent orders to the different French ports on the Atlantic for the reception of a Swedish fleet expected next month. A Russian fleet was getting ready to cruise in the Baltic, and the armament of the maritime ports is carried on with great activity.

The Polish Question in Parliament.

In the House of Lords, on the 8th, the Earl of Shaftesbury brought the subject of Poland before the House of Lords, making a very strong pro-Polish speech. He denounced Prussia very fiercely, and exposed the real character of the Russian rule of Poland. After denouncing as evasive and treacherous the fair-seeming professions of the Emperor's Government in the recent diplomatic correspondence, and insisting that his intentions must be judged of by his acts and the menaces of his Generals, he asserted that the only cure for the evils which existed was the separation of Poland from Russia, to which, as well as to the other European Powers, she was a source of weakness and peril.

Lord HARROWBY used equally strong language, but deprecated war.

Earl RUSSELL expressed great confidence in the humane intentions of the Czar, but he could not see how after years of oppression and perfidy the Poles were to exhibit that confidence in his Majesty's policy without which, according to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, it was impossible to hope for a fair trial of the promised concessions. The question of separation was surrounded with great difficulties and involved the possibility of a long and costly war, into which her Majesty's Government would be loth to enter without the most pressing necessity. Her Majesty's Government had advised the Emperor to restore the constitutions granted by ALEXANDER I., to give the Poles a free Parliament, and to place the judicial, civic, and political administration of the country in the hands of men whom the people could trust. He hoped the minor States would back up the representations of the Great Powers on this question, and he could not but believe that the ultimately public opinion thus forcibly expressed would tell even upon the conduct of the Autocrat of all the Russias.

FRANCE.

The elections are positively fixed for the 31st of May and 1st of June.

It is announced that English ships taking refuge in French ports are no longer to be charged with a duty of one franc per ton, if on their passage from one port to another they do not engage in any trade during their stay.

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE PER THE CHINA.

(By Telegraph to Queenstown.)

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 9—Evening.

The *Arabia's* news to day imparted a cheerful feeling to the Federals in Liverpool, and encouraging deductions were drawn from the progress of Gen. BANKS.

The loss of the *Anglo-Saxon* created a painful sensation.

LONDON, Saturday, May 9.

There is no political news of importance.

The Berlin Cabinet held a Council yesterday to consider the exodus from Posen of large numbers of young men to join the Polish insurgents. It is reported that the Ministers are determined, for the present, not to declare Posen in a state of siege, nor to close the session of Parliament.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 9.

The steamers *Kangaroo* and *Damascus* arrived at this port this afternoon.

Financial and Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 9—Evening.

COTTON firmer, all qualities having advanced to

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$40,000 Amer. Gold	148⅝	100	Pac. M. S. Co		186¾
50 Cum. Coal	29⅜	100	Reading R		114⅜
100 do	s3 30¼	200	do	b10	114⅝
150 do	29¾	100	Mich. Cen. R	b3	117
50 do	s10 29⅝	50	do		117¼
200 Canton Co	b3 36⅞	100	do	s10	117
100 do	30¾	100	M. S. & N. I		78⅝
100 do	s3 36¾	200	do		78¾
100 do	b3 36⅜	400	do		78⅜
100 Quicksr M Co	47⅜	200	do		78⅞
100 Canada C. Co	b10 13¼	100	do	s10	78⅞
200 do	13	200	do	b3	78⅝
100 N. Y. Cen. R	125⅜	100	M. S. & N.I.G	s10	116⅜
50 do	b3 125⅜	200	do	b10	116⅜
50 do	b10 125⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R		114
100 do	s10 125¼	200	do	b10	114
300 Erie R	99	100	do	s10	113¾
100 do	s3 98¾	100	do		113⅞
200 do	b3 98⅞	400	Clev. & Pitts		99
500 do	98⅝	200	do		98¾
200 do	b10 99	600	do	b3	99
200 do	s10 98⅜	200	P., Ft. W. & C		76
300 do	s3 98⅝	100	do		75¾
200 do	s3 98⅜	200	Chic. & N. W. R		34
300 do	b3 98⅜	50	do		33¾
200 Erie R. Pref	b10 106⅜	100	do	s3	34
200 do	106¾	100	do	b10	34⅛
300 Hudson R. R	b10 134⅜	300	do		34
50 do	b3 134⅛	50	do	s10	34
1000 Harlem R	110	200	Gal. & Chi. R		107
300 do	s3 110	300	Clev. & Tol. R		113½
500 do	s3 110⅛	100	do	b3	113⅜
500 do	s10 110⅜	100	do	b10	113⅜
400 do	b3 110⅜	100	Chic. & R. I. R		101¼
300 do	b10 110⅜	100	do		101⅜

FRIDAY, May 22—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin, which was put up late on Friday to 150 ℔ cent., on unfavorable rumors, since contradicted, from GRANT's Army, near Vicksburgh, relapsed this Afternoon to 148⅜ ℔ cent., and Exchange on London for Saturday's mail left off about 164 ℔ cent. There was a fair degree of activity in the Money Market, at 6 @7 ℔ cent. to the Stock Brokers, to-day, but less employment and more facilities for borrowing than earlier in the week. Most of the old-established Stock firms report an easy supply, at 6 ℔ cent. The subscriptions paid into the Treasury for the New Loan of 1882 are on the increase. The sum total to-day is $2,050,000, of which $1,350,000 was paid in by the Loan Agents, and the remainder on subscriptions made directly to the Treasury.

The speculation on the Stock Exchange continues active, with a large volume of business in the Railway Shares. The fluctuations, pro and con, to-day have been frequent, and as much as 2 @3 ℔ cent. from one hour to another on many of the leading speculatives. The temper of the general market was decidedly firm at the early Board, (though previously lower on the Street,) and soon after the adjournment the sales further advanced and were higher at 1 o'clock than on the printed sales. At the Second Board the turn in prices were in the opposite direction again, and before the Brokers left their room a difference of 2½ ℔ cent. had been made against Erie, and of 1 @2 ℔ cent. on several of the Western descriptions. Harlem Shares were firm and in demand throughout the day, and there was but little disposition to sell Hudson River. The Railway Bonds were steady and on Mississippi and Missouri Land Grants and Northwest Seconds the bidding was higher; though not yet up to Monday or Tuesday's rates.

At 4 o'clock the Share market improved over the lowest previous sales, and left off about as follows, as compared with the figures of last night, with less excitement on the Street:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
Gold Coin	150⅛	148⅜	Harlem Pref	110½	110
U. S. 6s, 1881	107⅜	107⅛	Mich. Central	117⅜	117⅝
N. Y. Central	125⅜	125⅛	Mich. Southern	82	82¼
Erie	106⅛	106⅜	Mich. S. guaran'd	117⅜	118
Erie Preferred	107¼	106⅜	Illinois Central	116	114
Hudson	133⅜	135	Pittsburgh	100¾	98¾
Toledo	74⅛	112⅞	Fort Wayne	79⅜	75
Pacific Mail	186⅜	187	Rock Island	104	101⅞
Quicksilver Co	47	46⅜	Northwest	26¾	31
Harlem	109⅜	110½	Galena	109	106½
Canton	37	36	Miss. & Missouri	33	31½

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	113	American Exchange	108
Manhattan	140	Chatham	99
Mechanics'	116	Hanover	90
Union	115	Metropolitan	114½
America	126	Grocers'	100
Tradesmen's	97	Corn Exchange	105
State of New-York	107	Imp. and Traders'	130
Commerce	106	Park	115
Mechanics' B. Associa'n	95	Manuf. and Merchants'	97
Broadway	110	New-York Ex. Bank	110
Ocean	96		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages. For the 6 ℔ cents. of Missouri and Tennessee, the demand again improved:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	109	Chi. & N. W. s. f	110
N. Y. Cen 7s, '64	104	Chi. & N. W. int. B	90¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	114½	Chi. & N. W. 1st sf ser ss	84
N. Y. Cent. coup. '76	114	Chi. & N. W. 2d m	68
Erie R. seconds, '78	102	Chi. & St. Jo. 1st s	77
Erie R. thirds, '83	110	Chi. & Wab. firsts	104½
Erie R. fourths, '90	112	Chi. & Wab. 2ds	95¾
Erie R. fifths, '88	109	Chi. & Wab. 1st Bds	90¾
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '75	110	Chi. & Chic. ext	110
Hud. R. firsts, '63	117	Chi. & Chic. seconds	112
Hud. R. thirds, '75	117	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	111
Harlem firsts, '72	106	Cov. & Ham. 1sts	101
Mich. Cen. R. firsts '82	122	N. Y. Cen. firsts	104
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	112
Mich. S. seconds	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	105
Al. & T. H. firsts	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	87½
Al. & T. H. 2ds, pref'r'd	95	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	105
Al. & T. H. 2ds, in.	89	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	105
L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bs	45	Miss. & Mo. Ld. G. Bs	60

The English news by the *China* this morning is not important in its financial aspect. The political feeling in regard to this country had further improved, and no apprehension of serious difficulty is now felt in London, say the private letters, unless courted from this side. The Bank of England's weekly return shows a reduction of of £207,000 in Specie. Money quoted 3 ℔ cent. In American Stocks there was more doing in United States 5 ℔ cents of 1874, which are quoted 2 ℔ cent. higher, and in Illinois Central shares at an improvement 1 @2 ℔ cent. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE, the Broker in American securities, writes that Illinois Central attracts increased favor in view of the possibility at the early reopening of the free navigation of the Mississippi.

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will hold their regular auction sale of stocks and bonds to-morrow, Saturday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-street, by order of C. T BUCKLEY, Administrator.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated News of the present week contains a commendatory notice and description of the Merchants' Exchange News Rooms, No. 50 and 52 Pine-street, with two exact and beautiful views of the exterior of the building, and the convenient and complete arrangement of the interior of the rooms. It affords us pleasure to add our own testimony to the growing popularity and usefulness of this establishment.

We call attention to the notice of consolidation of the two sections of Railway between Chicago and Milwaukee, which must be completed at the office of the Consolidated Company, No. 50 Wall-street, to-morrow, Saturday, May 23. Stockholders in either of the old Companies are especially interested in this notice, if they have not already assented to the terms of the new arrangement.

Mr. WILLIAM ALBERT JENKINS, at present with Messrs. FITZHUGH & JENKINS, was yesterday admitted a member of the Stock Exchange Board.

The terms of the consolidation of traffic on the Roads from Buffalo to Toledo and from Cleveland to Columbus, agreed upon on the 8th inst. by the Convention of Directors, are substantially as follows—subject, of course, to the approval of the Stockholders of each Company.

ARTICLE 1. That the earnings of the Roads owned by the parties hereto, which shall consist of earnings and income derived from the transportation of persons and property, mails and express, rents of tracks, (where the rents are received, instead of and for the Company's proportion of fares and freight,) and also all other income derived, by rent or otherwise, from the use, by railroads or others, of depots or tracks; and also incomes from all real estate, and fixtures used or retained by either of the parties for depot or track purposes, shall be aggregated and divided between the parties, in manner as provided in Article 2.

ART. 2. From the earnings derived by each party hereto from the sources mentioned in Article 1, fifty (50) per cent. thereof shall be retained for running expenses, &c., by each party, on the amount earned by them respectively, and the balance of said gross earnings shall be aggregated and divided between them in the following proportions, to wit: The said first party—Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati—shall receive twenty-eight (28) ℔ cent. thereof; the said second party—Cleveland and Toledo—shall receive twenty-one and one-half (21½) ℔ cent. thereof; the said third party—Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula—shall receive twenty-six and ninety-three hundredths (26 93-100) ℔ cent. thereof; and the said fourth party—Buffalo and State Line—shall receive twenty-three and fifty-seven hundredths (23 57-100) ℔ cent. thereof.

The Circular of Mr. HUBBY, President of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, to his shareholders, on this subject, remarks:

"The objects to be obtained by this arrangement are, the allaying of jealousies and competition, and the saving the expenditure of money growing out of such jealousies and competition; the more equal distribution of cars; the more perfect connection of tracks and trains, and the more equal distribution of the expense thereof; and the mutual protection that would be afforded by the united companies to each separate company, against formidable competing roads, constructed and being constructed. United, these Companies would have a strength, it is hoped, to successfully meet any competition that might be brought against them; while either Company, singly, might not be so fortunate. In this arrangement neither Company parts with any of its corporate rights, or the advantages of separate management."

The Imports of Foreign Dry Goods, at the port of New-York, week ending May 21, were $534,907, against $470,142 same week last year, and $568,983 the corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	364	$120,376	5	$65,215	291	$118,181
Mf. of Cot'n	234	58,303	567	41,231	79	26,237
Mf. of Silk	104	84,188	63	17,192	80	9,115
Mf. of Flax	414	78,167	128	33,987	196	37,566
Miscellan's	392	31,564	53	4,470	1,508	15,305
Total	1,508	$372,902 162,005	639	$162,005	2,154	$246,604 372,902
Total entered		$534,907	Total marketed			$666,506

Reviewing the week's business, the Cincinnati *Price Current*, May 20, says:

"The general character of the week, in a business point of view, has been great dullness and stagnation. The demand for all kinds of produce has been light, and prices are generally lower. The market for flour and grain continues greatly depressed, and a further material decline has been established during the week. Last Fall, and up to about the 1st of March, there was a very general disposition displayed to make investments in flour and wheat, and this feeling extended to numerous parties not in the trade at all, but who had money they were anxious to invest, and this speculative movement reached its climax when gold went up to 170, and flour run up to $6 25, and wheat to a corresponding rate. The result of all this is, that an immense stock of flour and wheat is now held by these speculators in the West, and the former is being pressed on the Eastern markets as a matter of necessity, for it is well known that flour made last Fall or Winter will, as a general thing, sour within a very short time after being removed from store, when the weather becomes warm. This pressure to sell flour, as we remarked last week, is causing prices to decline rapidly, and exerts a marked influence on the market for wheat, and will force prices, no doubt, to a point below the legitimate value. The harvest of 1862 was an abundant one, not only in this country, but also in all the leading agricultural nations of the Old World; and, as a consequence, we find the English and French markets glutted with grain, and prices down to an unusual low point. And then the prospects of another most abundant harvest, so far as the season has been developed, are of the most flattering character, so that all appearances, just now, are in favor of a continued great abundance of human food, and a very low scale of prices."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 22, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 107 bbls. Ashes, 11,225 bbls. Flour, 165 bbls. and 665 bags Corn Meal, 198,061 bushels Wheat, 150,280 bushels Corn, 58,822 bushels Oats, 90 bushels Rye, 250 bushels Malt, 13,016 pkgs. Provisions, and 889 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., in lots, including Pots at $8 25, and Pearls at $9 25 per 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been in pretty fair request at uniform rates.

CHEMICALS—The demand has been limited; prices have been depressed.

COTTON—Has been very quiet at 53c. for Middlings, ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite heavy to-day, and prices have declined 5c. @10c. ℔ bbl. The demand has not been very active. Sales 13,450 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 25@$5 55, poor to choice extra State at $5 90@$6 50, chiefly at $6@$6 15; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 40@$6 50 ℔ bbl. Superfine State and Western.....$5 25 @$5 50
Extra State.....5 30 @ 5 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 6 00 @ 6 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop ship'g br'ds. 6 40 @ 6 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....6 50 @ 8 00
Extra Genesee.....6 50 @ 8 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri.....6 50 @ 9 50

Southern Flour continues active, but at declining prices, sales since our last, 2,100 bbls., at $6 65@$7 15 for poor to good superfine; $7 20@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 60@ $9 50 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is again a shade lower; sales 500 bbls. Extra, at $6 05@$8 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is salable at $5 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in moderate demand at $4 20@$4 25 for Jersey; $4 55 for Atlantic Mills; $4 50 for Fairfax; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 55@$4 60 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 600 bbls.

FIRE CRACKERS—Have been more active, 12,000 boxes No. 1 Canton having changed hands within the past three days, on terms not made public.

FRUIT—The demand has been less active for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins, at $1 65@$4 70, and Bunch do. at $4 30@$4 25 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been abundant and in good demand, at, however, a further reduction of about 2c. ℔ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 187,000 bushels, including Amber Western, at $1 50@$1 55, the latter for extra; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 45@$1 50; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 45@$1 48; Milwaukee Club, at $1 32½@$1 44; Chicago Spring, at $1 18@$1 40; Red and Amber State at $1 52@$1 55, ℔ bushel. Corn is still selling quite freely, but at lower prices, sales, to-day, 176,000 bushels, at 71c.@77c., in store and delivered, for shipping new and old Mixed Western; 68c.@70c. for Unsound; 76c.@80c. for Yellow Western and Northern, ℔ bushel. Rye continues inactive, at $1@$1 03, according to quality, ℔ bushel. Oats are plenty and heavy, including Canada, at 68c.@69c., Western, at 68c.@70c., State at 70c.@71c., ℔ bushel. Barley quiet, at $1 10@$1 25 ℔ bushel. 8,500 bushel Barley Malt have been sold at $1 40@$1 50 ℔ bushel. Messrs. GEO. I. JONES & Co., in their last Milwaukee circular, notice the Breadstuff trade of that city, week ending with May 20, thus: "*Flour*—There has been rather more inquiry this week, but the market is by no means active or buoyant. Freights steady—to New-York by lake and canal, $1 10—by lake and rail, $1 20. Stock in store about 50,000 bbls. Receipts for week, 9,274 bbls. against 21,825 bbls. same week last year. Shipments since opening navigation, 146,914 bbls. *Wheat*—Notwithstanding the serious decline at New-York and other Eastern markets, our prices have been very steady during the week, and show but little variation. The Canadians have been quite large buyers, and have taken the best qualities. The condition of the Wheat now being shipped gives much satisfaction to shippers. Receipts for the week have averaged 45,000 bushels ℔ day, against an average of 65,000 bushels for corresponding days last year. Stock in store, 1,600,000 bushels. Freights to Buffalo firm at 8½c., and to Oswego at 14½c.@15c. To New-York through contracts can be made at 24c. We quote No. 1 Spring on board, at $1 22. No. 2 do. at $1 08½. Rejected at 95c.@98c. Receipts for week, 270,754 bushels, against 399,011 bushels same time last year. Shipments for week, 357,490 bushels—since opening navigation, 2,237,417 bushels—say to Canadian ports, 690,822 bushels—to American ports, 1,546,595 bushels."

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago.

Week ending May 16.	1-63.	Since Jan. 1, 1863.	Same time, 1862.
Flour, bbls	45,081	398,394	448,098
Wheat, bushels	128,365	1,949,881	2,163,583
Corn, bushels	796,168	6,232,465	3,226 377
Oats, bushels	149.906	1,751,501	379,476
Rye, bushels	13,849	246,021	304,665
Barley, bushels	1,051	134,756	391,386

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago.

Week ending May 16.	1863.	Since Jan. 1863.	Same time 1863.
Flour, bbls	67,307	245,974	350,345
Wheat, bushels	123,721	1,284,989	2,360,098
Corn, bushels	460,462	5,394,716	2,629,936
Oats, bushels	138,505	1,346,679	275,028
Rye, bushels	32,105	116,113	199,911
Barley, bushels	380	25,968	111,354

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store at Chicago.

	1863. May 18.	1863. May 11.	1862. May 19.
Flour, bbls	111,000	114,118	63,193
Wheat, bushels	1,093,148	1,117,438	903,576
Corn, bushels	1,173,116	954,615	1,826,146
Oats, bushels	687,995	739,835	——
Rye, bushels	54,863	82,093	——
Barley, bushels	7,486	11,624	——

COFFEE—3,200 mats Macassar were sold by auction at 33c.@34½c. ℔ lb.; otherwise the market has been inactive to-day.

COPPER—Ingot has been less active at 30c.@30½c., chiefly at 30c. ℔ lb.

HAY—North River Bale continues in good demand, at 90c.@$1 05 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt in to-day, at 16c.@23c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Has been held rather more firmly, but the market has been devoid of animation.

LEAD—Has been quiet at irregular prices.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, privately and by auction, 164 bbls. New-Orleans at 40c.@48c., 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, part at 43c., and 100 hhds. St. Croix on terms not ascertained, ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive and depressed. Spirits Turpentine $3 30@$3 32½ ℔ gallon.

OILS—The principal inquiry has been for Petroleum, at 32c.@32½c. for Crude, and 54c.@56c. for Rennea, free; as also for No. 1 Lard Oil, at 82c.@83c., chiefly at 82c.@93c. ℔ gallon. Fish Oils are unchanged in value. Linseed is down to $1 30@$1 34 ℔ gallon, and in limited request.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 2,100 bbls., at $11 87½@$12 for old Mess; $13 87½@$14 12½ for new Mess; and $10 50@$12 for old and new Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request, at 6c.@7¾c. for Hams; 4¾c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is quiet at 6¾c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.; sales 540 boxes. Lard is doing better to-day; sales 1,150 tcs. and bbls., at 9¾c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Beef is in pretty good demand; sales 360 bbls., at $12@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is in more demand, at 15c.@19c. for poor to choice Western, and 18c.@23c. for common to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese continues in fair demand, at 9c.@12c. ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Have been quiet, but quoted firm.

SPICES—Cassia has been in more demand at 40½c.@41c. ℔ lb. Other kinds have been inactive.

SUGARS—Sales to-day privately and by auction, 900 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 10½c.@12c.; Porto Rico at 12c., and Cuba Muscovado at 10¾c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Is very quiet; sales since our last, 41 hhds. Kentucky at $17 22; 52 bales Yara on private terms, and 50 cases Seedleaf at 21c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 135,000 lbs. at 11¼c.@11¾c.; also 100 tierces Grease at 8¼c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—The demand has been good for Black, and less active for Green, at buoyant prices.

TIN—A fair business has been reported in Straits at about former figures, other kinds, however, remaining inactive.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 700 bbls., at 43½c.@44c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quite depressed to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4½d. ℔ bbl.; 45,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, at 8¾d.@9½d. ℔ bushel; and 650 pkgs. Provision at 27s. 6d.@30s. ℔ ton. For London: 4,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; and 7,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 9½d. ℔ bushel. For Jersey, Eng., 2,000 bbls. Flour at 4s. 6d. ℔ bbl. For an English port, direct, a cargo of Wheat at 10½d. ℔ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of New-York	May 23	New-York	Liverpool.
America	May 27	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	May 30	New-York	Hamburg.
Saxonia	May 30	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	May 30	New-York	Liverpool.
China	June 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	June 6	New-York	Bremen.
America	June 6	New-York	Southampton
Great Eastern	June 6	New-York	Liverpool
Sidon	June 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	June 10	Boston	Liverpool.
Persia	June 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Marathon	June 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	June 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Kedar	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Bohemian	May 9	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Baltimore	May 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernian	May 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	May 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	May 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	May 17	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	May 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	May 20	Southampton	New-York.
Edinburgh	May 20	Liverpool	New-York.
St. Patrick	May 22	Liverpool	Quebec.
Persia	May 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	May 27	Southampton	New-York.
City of Manchester	May 27	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	May 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	May 30	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	May 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Marathon	June 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	June 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	June 3	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	June 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	June 10	Southampton	New-York.
Canada	June 13	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	June 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.

Havana and New-Orleans.

Corsica.....May 23. New-York Havana and Nassau
Geo. Wash'n..May 23. New-York New-Orleans.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *City of New-York*, close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana and Nassau, by the *Corsica*, close at 10 A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Ocean Queen*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails via Erie Railroad..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TIBBAL'S SPRING ROCKING-HORSE DEPOT—Removed to No. 512 Broadway, directly opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Also, Children's Carriages, &c. Send stamp for illustrated circular and price-list.

THE LARGEST THING YET!!

The boys and girls laugh when they see the Mackenzie Patent Cantering Horses. The father laughs because the children do. The wife smiles to see her husband laugh, and the mother looks pleasant to see the household happy—and health comes in to make the laugh permanent, where the horses are used. For sale by STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 498 Broadway.

HAMBURG EXHIBITION.

NOTICE.

Exhibitors are advised to send their articles, as far as practicable, by the next Hamburg steamer, sailing the 30th inst., which should be delivered to the Agents in this City as early as the 25th inst., to avoid the risk of a press of freight by the last steamer taking articles for the Fair, leaving the 11th of June.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents.
No. 72 Broadway.

N. B.—Free transportation is given to Hamburg.

ÆOLIAN LAMP

MANUFACTORY, NO. 589 GREENWICH-ST.

This lamp burns Kerosene and Petroleum Oils without any chimney, without smell, and without smoke. Is always clean on the outside. With a wick seven-eighths of an inch wide, the flame is two inches across. The most brilliant and best light ever produced. The oxygen is supplied to the flame by means of a simple mechanical movement, which will wear for a lifetime, and is warranted.

HAMMER'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.

The attention of the public is called to the superior quality of HAMMER'S FRESH-BREWED CHAMPAGNE ALE. This ale is brewed fresh at all seasons of the year, and its KEEPING QUALITY, especially of that brewed DURING THE MOST EXCESSIVE HOT WEATHER, is unranteed for any length of time.

For sale in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels, at the depot, No. 126 Beekman-st., New-York.

HAMMER & CO.
BREWERY AT HARLEM.

GILLIES' FINE FLAVORED OLD PLANTATION COFFEE, 25 cents per pound. LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE. For sale by grocers generally. WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

TO THOSE WITHOUT CHILDREN.—ANY lady wishing an infant from its birth to adopt, as her own, may hear of an excellent opportunity the last of this month or the first of next, by addressing FEMALE PHYSICIAN, Box No. 2,389, New-York Post-office, for one week. No particulars will be exacted from the parties taking the infant.

COMMISSIONER FOR CONNECTICUT and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN. No. 77 West Baltic-st. Rent, $600. No. 79 West Baltic-st. Rent, $650. These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements, and are in an unexceptionable neighborhood, only seven minutes' walk from either South or Hamilton ferries. A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 22 Exchange-place.

TO LET—STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET, 100 feet by 25; also, second, fourth and fifth floors; offices in No. 52 John-st.; workshops in rear building No. 293 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front English basement house, No. 15 Livingston-place, fronting on Stuyvesant-square. Inquire of CHAS. C. WAKELEY, No. 180 10th-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Apply before noon. Engines 1,000 horse power. SAML. LEGGETT, Supt.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MORGAN DIX, D. D., RECTOR of Trinity Church, will preach in St. Timothy's Church, 54th-st., west of 8th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 24, (Whitsunday.) Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. The first Quarterly Collection toward the extinguishment of the debt on the lots will be made at this service. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 2½ o'clock P. M.

GEORGE JARVIS GEER, Rector.

FRENCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH—"DU SAINT ESPRIT"—West 22d-st., near 5th-av. SUNDAY, May 24, morning service and sermon in French, by Rev. Dr. VERREN, at 10½ o'clock. Evening service in French, sermon in English, by Rev. Dr. JOHN GRIGG, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken up after the evening sermon in aid of the Sunday School attached to this Church.

ATHENEUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, corner of Clarendon and Atlantic sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Deathless Voices of Scripture*, being the first of a course of morning sermons on Christ in the Old Testament. At 7½ P. M., *Home at Nazareth, and how the child Jesus was brought up.* Sunday School at 2 P. M.; Singing at 3 o'clock.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS OF THE CONGREgation and Commonwealth, or Eden Zion of the New Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 2½ and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st. Collection taken up. Private sittings, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Circle on Wednesday Evening at 7½. Admission to Circle, 25 cents.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH Church, corner of 4th and South 3d sts., gives on SUNDAY EVENING the third sermon on the war. Subject—*The Influence of the War on the Interests of Religion.* In the morning, at 10½ o'clock, the annual distribution of prizes to the children of the Sunday School—always an interesting occasion.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st. The usual "Children's Service" SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; strangers and citizens are cordially invited. Come and encourage the poor children by your countenance and words. Two hundred children will sing for you. Direct route through Broadway and Worth-st. to the Five Points.

REV. HENRY KIMBALL WILL PREACH in the Hope Chapel Presbyterian Church, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at usual morning and evening hours. Sabbath morning subject—*The First Voice from the Cross—The City of the Forsaken.* Evening subject—*Job, the Hero of Patience.*

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, PASTOR, WILL commence on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th av's., a series of lectures to young men. Subject to-morrow evening—*Mental Culture—Its Means and Importance.* Service to commence at 7½. Seats provided for strangers.

REV. JAMES B. DUNN, OF THE CENTRAL Presbyterian Church, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, in the Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Crosby-st. In the afternoon the Sunday-School will celebrate their anniversary. Several addresses may be expected.

BEHOLD, HE COMETH WITH CLOUDS! His Herald will proclaim the word of the Kingdom, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 143 Bowery. Seats free. N. B.—This is the man who was called a false prophet some years since, for predicting the present war.

NOTICE.—ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av. Preaching by the newly-appointed Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, on SUNDAY, May 24, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The seats are free. The public is cordially invited to attend. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

EMANUEL CHURCH—CARROLL PARK, President-st., South Brooklyn—Rev. L. H. GREENLEAF, D. D., Rector. Services are regularly held in this Church on SUNDAYS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also on WEDNESDAYS, at 7½ P. M. Strangers attending will be cheerfully provided with seats.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other Church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN, LATE OF the Philadelphia Conference, having been appointed Pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, on 5th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. A cordial welcome given to strangers.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS, Memorial of Rev. SAMUEL H. TURNER, D. D., northeast corner of 32d-st. and Broadway. Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, D. D., Rector. Hours of service every SUNDAY 10½ A. and 4 P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place. Rev. J. R. FLAGG, Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, will preach SUNDAY (Whit Sunday) EVENING. Services, 10½, 3½ and a quarter to 8 o'clock. Seats free.

REV. N. CYR, OF MONTREAL, WILL preach, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the French Evangelical Church, corner of Grand and Crosby sts. The pastor of the church, Rev. M. PIVAC, will preach in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

DR. JUNKIN'S LECTURE ON PROPHECY.—The tenth of the course will be delivered in the church corner of Canal and Greene sts., on SUNDAY, at 3½

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ione.

WINTER GARDEN—Turning the Tables—Toodles—My Neighbor's Wife

WALLACK'S—Captain of the Watch.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah the Forsaken.

LAURA KEENE'S—(Afternoon, 2½ o'clock.) Les Infortunes Deplierot,—(Evening,) Cloud Swing.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Pauvrette; or, Under the Snow, and Stereopticon Afternoon and Evening.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—The Alps by Sunrise

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Duflocq's Six Panoramas.

NO. 687 BROADWAY—The Nativity.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Grand Concert.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Marie—Jeanne au la Femme du Peuple.

IRVING HALL—Gottschalk's Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

To Our Brooklyn Subscribers.—Richard Harger is the only authorized carrier from this office for Brooklyn. Persons wishing the Times served early will please send in their orders to this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Gen. Grant this morning, both from our own and from rebel sources of information, is of the highest importance. After the capture of Jackson, his army, being provided with eight days' rations, he ceased communication with Grand Gulf, on account of the large escorts required for that service. From Jackson it was understood to be his intention to force his way through to Haines' Bluff, on the Yazoo, and secure the enemy's transports. He held the bridge across the Big Black River with five thousand men, and had destroyed several miles of the Vicksburgh and Jackson Railroad near the latter place. Here information from our side ceases. Rebel dispatches state that our forces evacuated Jackson at 2 o'clock on Friday, the 17th, and proceeded toward Vicksburgh. On Saturday, the 18th, there was a heavy battle near Edwards' Station, on the Vicksburgh Railroad, between Gen. Grant and the rebels from Vicksburgh, under Gen. Pemberton, in which the latter were driven back to their intrenchments—one account states with the loss of sixteen pieces of artillery. Baker's Creek is stated as the exact locality of the battle. Gen. Joe Johnston, in an official dispatch to the rebel War Department does not attempt to disguise the fact that Gen. Pemberton was defeated. This dispatch is dated at a point between Livingston and Brownsville, which would make his location westward of Jackson—the direction in which he retreated when driven out of that place by Gen. Grant. Johnston says the battle lasted nine hours, when Pemberton was compelled to fall back behind the Big Black. The rebel Gen. Tilghman was killed, and the losses are reported to be heavy on both sides.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Matanzas*, we receive advices from New-Orleans to the 13th inst. She brings no later news from Gen. Banks, but we have by her an account of another bombardment of the Port Hudson batteries by Admiral Farragut, in which considerable damage was inflicted upon that rebel stronghold, with no loss on our side. The bombardment commenced at midnight of the 14th, and continued, with intermissions, for two days. The object of the demonstration was probably to prevent rebel reinforcements from marching from Port Hudson to Vicksburgh.

Reports reach us *viâ* Cairo from the Red River. Our gunboats have proceeded above Alexandria, and succeeded in breaking the rebel raft. At Harrisonburgh, a battery was shelled two hours, but it had not been captured at last accounts.

A dispatch from Cincinnati confirms our Washington correspondent's statement that Vallandigham's sentence has been changed by the President into transportation beyond our lines. Gen. Rosecrans is intrusted with the duty of sending him within Bragg's lines.

FROM EUROPE.

Advices from Europe two days later are received by the steamship *China*, which arrived at this port yesterday morning. She left Liverpool on the 9th, and Queenstown on the 10th inst. The news is of very little importance. The New-York correspondent of the London *Herald* asserts that the passages of the emigrants now arriving in the United States from Ireland are paid by the United States Government—the sum appropriated to the purpose being $3,000,000, which is charged to enlistment expenses. The London *Times* thinks the capture of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson will prove a very damaging blow to the rebels. The news of the progress of Gen. Banks in Louisiana, taken out by the *Arabia*, had created a cheerful feeling in the Federal element in Liverpool. A discussion had taken place in the House of Commons relative to the conduct of the British Minister in Brazil, during which Lord Palmerston sustained the course of that individual, and denounced Gen. Webb, the American Minister. The Polish revolution was proceeding with varying fortune to the revolutionists. There had been no determination of the diplomatic questions growing out of it. The Liverpool cotton market was firm. Breadstuffs and provisions were dull. The latest quotation for Consols was 93¼ for Money.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Supervisors held a special meeting, at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday, to direct the payment of bills, to the amount of $350, for workmen's wages on the new Court-house, the Mayor having refused to sign a warrant for the necessary funds, because the pay-rolls had been audited only by the Committee of the Board in charge of the construction of the building, holding that the Board have no right to delegate the executive power of passing bills to any committee of that body. Mr. Stewart made a statement of the case, and Mr. Tweed presented the bills, with a resolution ordering them to be paid. The resolution was adopted, and the Board adjourned.

A large audience last evening assembled at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, to hear Miss Dickinson's address upon "The Way Providence is Teaching the Nation." She commanded the closest attention of her numerous audience, and was warmly applauded.

In the *habeas corpus* case of James P. Hambleton, the Georgia spy, it has been arranged between Gen. Wool and Hambleton's counsel, that a private examination shall be had of the facts appertaining to his presence here, which will be reported to Judge McCunn for his action.

The Court of Sessions opened yesterday, but no case being ready for trial, the jury were discharged for the term. The Oyer and Terminer also opened, but no business was transacted.

The speculation in Stocks was again on an active scale yesterday, though the market closed under less excitement late in the afternoon. The price of Gold fell back to 148½@¾; Exchange on London, 164; Money 6@7 ₱ cent. The payments into the Treasury on account of subscriptions to the New Loan of the United States of 1882, at par, reached $2,050,000 for the day in this City alone.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were plenty and rather more active yesterday; prices of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Pork, were lower. Groceries were less freely dealt in, as were also Oils, Tallow, Fruit and Cotton. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Cassia, Whisky and Candles. Wool was in more demand at declining prices. Freights were depressed. Government contracts were awarded for 340,000 lbs. Rio Coffee at 31⅛c. for green, ₱ lb., and $38 15 for roasted and ground, ₱ 100 lbs.; also, 300,000 lbs. Rangoon Rice at $8 43¾ ₱ 100 lbs.

English Suspension of the Habeas Corpus.

It has been, from the outset, the settled aim of the rebel sympathizers and of the anti-war men to weaken, so far as they could, the arm of the Administration. They dared not vindicate the rebellion, and advocate peace with it outright, but what they dared not to do directly, they have constantly done indirectly. Not venturing to justify the rebellion, they have yet never ceased to apologize for it, and extenuate it, by denouncing Abolition as its provocation and cause. Not venturing to oppose the war squarely, they have yet sought to disable the Government from prosecuting it by opposing the conscription act, which alone can supply the men, and the financial measures, which alone could supply the means. Their whole public policy has been, not to plant themselves against the war—for that would have been suicidal—but to cripple those who carried on the war.

This factious, traitorous spirit has been particularly displayed in respect to the suspension of the *habeas corpus*. When the rebellion first broke out, Congress not being in session, the President, at his own instance, suspended the writ, and thereby, according to the subsequent statement of Gov. Hicks in the United States Senate, prevented at least one State, Maryland, from being carried over to the rebels. Though the legality of his procedure was sustained by Attorney-General Bates, by Horace Binney, by Reverdy Johnson, and generally by the best constitutional lawyers of the country, the anti-war men straightway denounced it as a monstrous usurpation—clamoring that Congress alone had a right to suspend the writ. This clamor was kept up until finally Congress, not only passed a bill indemnifying the President for the past suspension, but formally authorizing the suspension of the writ for all time during the present rebellion. But the calculation that this would silence faction failed utterly. There is just as much brawling to-day about the inviolability of *habeas corpus* as there was before the action of Congress. The Copperhead demagogues habitually rant just as if there was no clause in the Constitution providing for the suspension of writ "in cases of insurrection and invasion."

Now, if this balderdash were confined to such windbags as figured at the Union-square meeting the other evening, it would not be worth noticing. But the editors of public journals, who ought to know better, constantly indulge in the same wretched charlatanry. Their readers are daily told that the suspension of the *habeas corpus* is a most intolerable piece of tyranny, which no other people making the least pretension to constitutional freedom would endure for a moment. Charity would impute this to ignorance; but, if ignorance, it is of the very grossest description. For the benefit of the people, who talk so much and know so little of *Magna Charta*, we propose to devote a little space, this morning, to the manner in which England, the native land of *Magna Charta*, deals with a rebellion. It is possible that some of these men may come to understand that war makes some difference in civil rights—that De Lolme, the commentator on the British Constitution, had some idea of what he was writing about when he said, in reference to the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, that "in proportion as a government is in danger it becomes necessary to abridge the liberty of the subject"—and that the framers of our own Constitution were not apostates and tyrants when they inserted a specific clause authorizing the suspension of the writ, "when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it."

We shall not stop to make reference to the suspension of *habeas corpus* in England at the time of the invasions of the Pretender in 1715 and 1745, nor to the various suspensions in Ireland in 1800—from 1802 to 1805—from 1807 to 1810—in 1814—from 1822 to 1824; but we will confine ourselves to the suspension of the act in 1848, under the direction of statesmen still on the stage. We have nothing to say about the right or the wrong of the Irish attempt at rebellion in that year; it is our purpose simply to show how the English Government met it.

The chronic agitation in Ireland began to take a threatening shape directly after the continental revolutions of February and March; but we believe, even in the December previous, Parliament passed an act forbidding the possession of arms in certain troublesome districts. In April, an act was passed called the "Felony bill," making it felony, among other things, "for any person to compass, imagine or *intend* to depose the Sovereign, or to levy war against her." Under this law, Martin, the editor of *The Felon*, was tried and convicted and sent to Newgate, on account of his writings and public speeches. Other prosecutions of similar character took place. In July, the Whig Ministry, through Lord John Russell, introduced a bill empowering the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and deputies to "apprehend and detain, until 1st of March, 1849, such persons as they shall *suspect* of conspiring against Her Majesty's person and Government." This was a suspension of the act of *habeas corpus* for *all Ireland*—the loyal North as well as the disaffected East and the rebellious South and West. The bill was introduced in the House, and went through all of its stages to its final passage in one day; and on the next day it, in like manner, passed the House of Lords. In both Houses *the vote was unanimous*. Even the Irish members did not vote against it. Even Lucius O'Brien, the brother of the rebel leader, gave it his support. The leaders of all the various parties supported it, though party spirit ran very high at that period.

Said Lord Brougham, in the House of Lords:

"A friend of liberty I have lived, and so I shall die,—nor do I care how soon that may be if I cannot be the friend of liberty without being a friend of traitors at the same time, without being the protector of criminals, without being deemed to be the accomplice of foul rebellion and its concomitant civil war, with all of its hideous train of atrocious crimes. It is because I am a friend of liberty that I detest the approach of bloodshed, that I detest the conspiracies which are brewing in the sister isle. The noble Marquis (Marquis of Lansdowne) has informed us that the danger is imminent. Then let the measure which invests the Government with needful, and no more than needful, powers, be immediately adopted."

Lord Stanley, now Earl Derby, said:

"I think that the Government has asked for the right remedy. I think the remedy for which they have asked is one which will strike the right persons, and strike them within the right time. I am not one of those who would seek for victims among the credulous dupes of the incendiary agitators of Ireland—dupes who will be put forward in the front ranks for the purpose of committing crimes and outrages. I do not desire—God forbid that I should—that upon them the severest penalty of the law should fall. No, I desire it should fall upon those who, well knowing the consequences of their conduct—who, well knowing the falseness of their pretexts—who, well knowing the fatal effects that must flow from the doctrines they preach, evince a readiness to sacrifice everything to their passions and their sordid interests, and for their own purposes do not hesitate to involve their friendless and too credulous fellow-countrymen in the guilt of treason and the dangers of civil war. The persons I wish to see punished are those who have sufficient skill, who have sufficient information and intelligence to keep themselves free from such legal guilt as would bring them under the operation of the law, with the probability of a conviction, but who, nevertheless, are morally guilty in the eye of God and man of the crime of inciting to treason, murder, rebellion and civil war. I favor the measure now proposed chiefly because by its means we shall get rid of all doubts and difficulties—we shall have no more of these delays of the law—no more of that chicanery which encourages evil-doers to hope for ultimate escape, and which is certain to cause such procrastination that when at length the sword of justice falls, the example does not produce half the effect it ought to have."

In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell said:

"I believe in my conscience that this measure is calculated to prevent insurrection, to preserve internal peace, to preserve the unity of this Empire, and to save the throne of these realms and the free institutions of this country."

Sir Robert Peel said:

"I, for one, am perfectly prepared to insist on no ordinary powers. I believe that the Government is justified in asking for this measure. I believe the measure itself—the power to apprehend on suspicion and keep the conspirators in confinement—is necessary. I will not urge on the Ministry measures of greater coercion than those their own responsibility demands; but this I say, as nothing but necessity can justify a suspension of the *habeas corpus* act, the same necessity makes immediate action desirable."

Mr. Disraeli said:

"I think we ought not to hesitate to grant the Government the great and extraordinary powers for which they ask."

Mr. Joseph Hume, the leader of the Liberals, and always the fast friend of Ireland, said that he should

—"be sorry to see any division on the measure now before the House."

The only fault found with the Ministers in the entire debate, was that they had not proposed the measure weeks and months before. And yet, even at that time, not a hostile gun had been fired in Ireland, nor an armed demonstration of any sort made. It was simply the shadow of a rebellion—a rebellion which a week afterward was put to flight by fifty armed policemen, and breathed its last gasp in Widow Carmick's cabbage garden; it was simply the shadow of this thing that stirred Parliament to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* by unanimous vote. And yet, while our own Government is confronted with a rebellion involving seven millions of persons, and, commanding an army of seven hundred thousand men, the vocabulary of abuse is exhausted because it has presumed to suspend the writ; and to bring their audacity to a climax, English liberty is put in contrast with American despotism.

Legal Decision on the Warehousing System.—New-York importers will be interested in a decision which we publish this morning, made by Judge Nelson, in the United States Circuit Court. It seems that since the warehousing system was introduced, it has been not an unfrequent thing for merchants to enter their goods for warehousing, but before the goods were discharged from the vessels, to change their minds, and desire to enter them for consumption, possibly having sold them. On application to the Collector for liberty to change the entry of their goods in this way, they are informed that they can be allowed to do it upon payment of half a month's storage. This is in accordance with a regulation of the Treasury Department, made some years ago.

The plaintiffs in the case in question, being in this position, paid the half-month's storage to Mr. Schell, who was then Collector, but they paid it under protest, and brought suit against him to recover it as an involuntary payment.

The Judge, as will be seen, decides that there is no shadow of law for any such charge, and that the Collector might as well demand $100 or any other sum as the half month's storage; but he gives judgment for the defendant on the ground that it was not an involuntary payment, because the plaintiffs could have got their goods through the warehouse; and, moreover, as the charge "is imposed by a regulation of the Treasury, it is fair to presume that it goes to the Government," and the Collector ought not to be sued for it. We incline, for our part, to think that the presumption is fully as strong that it does not go to the Government, especially when we see in another part of the Judge's opinion that "the Government has no interest in the warehousing business."

The result of the Judge's view of the law, however, will be, that for all sums so paid heretofore the importers are without remedy. Whether they can, by the aid of astute counsel, devise some way of avoiding the difficulties which appeared in this case, remains to be seen.

But we submit to the Secretary of the Treasury that this regulation should not be allowed to stand a moment after such a decision as this. Here is a charge decided by the Circuit Court to be entirely without law—a mere taking of money from the pockets of importers simply because they desire something which the Government is not, perhaps, compelled to give, but the giving of which, as Judge Nelson says, "adds nothing to the labor or trouble of the officers of the Customs." It is beneath the dignity of a Government like ours to seize upon such a petty advantage. It should rather be earnest to accommodate the citizen without extra charge, where there is no extra trouble.

And the Secretary of the Treasury should lose no time in ordering the discontinuance of this "imposition," as Judge Nelson, with a doubtless unconscious *double entendre*, calls it.

The Conscription and the Money Exemption.

The Secretary of War seems still to be laboring under some difficulty in regard to the interpretation to be placed on the thirteenth section of the Conscription act. He is said to maintain that inasmuch as the language of the section is, that a conscript *may* provide a substitute or pay $300 to such person as the Secretary of War "*may* appoint," he (the Secretary) can, by failing to appoint any one to receive this money, render this portion of the section entirely nugatory, and thus oblige the conscript to serve, or provide a substitute in his own way, and at his own cost.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Bates, and the Solicitor of the War Department, Mr. Whiting, are said not to concur with Mr. Stanton in his view of the law. It is certainly contrary to the intent of the law makers, as the debates on the bill fully prove; and it is also contrary to the spirit of the entire section and the letter of parts of it. For instance, while the section does say that the money offered in lieu of substitutes must be paid to such persons as the Secretary "*may* appoint," it also says that the sum to be thus accepted in lieu of substitutes "*shall* be fixed" at a uniform rate by a general order of the War Department "whenever a draft on any State is made."

The Secretary of War is said to justify his interpretation of the 13th section on the ground that unless his views prevail, the entire law will fail of its object, and the conscription obtain no men for the army. His idea is, that almost every drafted person will be able to buy off from the service by the payment of $300, and that the law will thus become a revenue measure, and not one to obtain recruits for the army. But inasmuch as the sole object of the law is to obtain men, not money, that interpretation, argues Mr. Stanton, must be adopted, according to well-settled principles, which will give the entire law efficacy according to its primary and fundamental purpose. And the only interpretation which will do this thing, is that which the Secretary places on it.

The argument is specious and plausible, but not at all sound—in this, that the Secretary of War *assumes* that the law will fail to yield men, if the $300 exemption clause is retained; whereas, that is only his conjecture and apprehension, and not by any means an ascertained fact. And it is an exceedingly unsafe principle to adopt that would permit any Cabinet Minister to evade or nullify a clear provision of public law affecting his Department, on the ground that, in his opinion, the operation of the law would otherwise be different from what the law-makers intended, and the Government required. Such a rule and practice would ignore the authority and discretion of Congress wholly, and clothe any member of the Executive Department with power to execute or nullify the public laws at pleasure.

We assume that Mr. Stanton is bound to accept and execute the Conscription law, in all its parts, in the sense in which its framers intended, and the public mind, almost without exception, has understood and approved it. Whether it will afford soldiers or not, when thus administered, remains to be seen. *If it fails*, as Mr. Stanton fears it will, then an appropriate remedy can and will be found—of this, no one need have any fear. If no better remedy can be hit upon, the President, in view of the failure of a vital law, absolutely necessary to keep up the armies, and secure the public defence, might declare martial law in all the States, and by virtue of the danger to the republic, order the Conscription to be enforced, regardless of the money clause of the 13th Section. But such an extreme step would have necessity to justify it, and could excite none of the vexatious opposition that a premature attempt on the part of the Secretary of War to nullify a plain provision of law would be so well calculated to provoke.

With all respect, however, to Mr. Stanton's apprehensions in regard to the Conscription, we are free to say, in our opinion, his fears will prove wholly unfounded. We believe that a very large number of the drafted persons will neither pay $300 nor procure substitutes. But, if a vast majority should pay the exemption fee, the Government will be able to abundantly replenish the army with the funds thus raised. Money, according to universal experience in all ages, is the chief "sinew of war." The loyal States have sent more than a million of men to the field thus far. Many will come back and be citizens again; but tens and hundreds of thousands have learnt the trade of soldiering—have lost the taste for labor at home, and become enamored of the excitement, the unrestraint and the "glory" of camp life. Give Government the money and it can keep a mighty army of these men in the field, who will be far more valuable as soldiers than three times the number of new men they may draft.

Cotton.—It cannot be doubted that the fall of Vicksburgh and the opening of the Mississippi, will give exit to a good deal of cotton. Nearly all of it in Western Tennessee—in the cotton-growing region between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers—has already got out, by one means or another, during the year in which our armies have been in that part of the State; but a great deal of the crop of the last two seasons in Mississippi and Southern Arkansas, still remains on the plantations in those States. Col. Grierson saw much of it during his ride through the central part of Mississippi; and while Grant's army was encamped near the Southern line of Arkansas, scouts saw plenty of it in that section—only a trifling fraction of which was brought away from the region near the river. Recent naval excursions up Deer Creek, in the Yazoo country, and in Red River and other Southwestern streams, have also found cotton—in some places in great abundance.

But, even if Grant capture Vicksburgh and Porter's fleet ride to and fro from Memphis to New-Orleans, some time must elapse before the cotton in the Mississippi Valley can be brought out. It will be impossible for traders to penetrate the country to obtain it, as rebel guerrillas will everywhere abound; and, doubtless, when it is found that the river and the adjoining country are irrevocably in our control, these guerrillas will proceed to fire the cotton on the plantations, in obedience to the orders of Jeff. Davis.

We observe by our London letter that a line of steamers is being built in England expressly to bring cotton from New-Orleans—one of which has already been launched. The manufacturers there are sanguine of its speedy arrival, and are building new mills, and filling them with machinery, to be ready for it. It is to be hoped they will not be disappointed; but in any event, and with the best fortune to our Western army, it is not likely they will get many bales before Autumn.

Quick Succession of Battles.—We showed, a day or two ago, that from the opening of this month up to the 14th inst., Gen. Grant had fought four considerable battles with the rebels in the vicinity of Vicksburgh, in each and all of which he had been successful. We have now to add a fifth, fought on Saturday last, which seems to be much the greatest of all, and equally successful with any of them. It appears that after the battle of the 14th, which resulted in the capture of Jackson, Gen. Grant, abandoning that place, followed the rebels along the line of railroad in the direction of Vicksburgh, attacked them, under Gen. Pemberton, near Edwards' Depot, and, says Gen. Johnston's official report, "after nine hours' fighting," the rebels were again compelled to fall back. The latest rebel intelligence would seem to show that Grant's forces had then for the sixth time moved up to the attack; for we learn from a telegram in a Mobile journal that by Monday last he had advanced eight miles north, and on that morning found the rebel army under Gen. Johnston in line of battle. At this critical moment we are again left in the dark. It is not likely, however, that much time was lost in beginning the attack.

The engagement of last Saturday seems to have been a very severe one. The fact that Pemberton, who commands at Vicksburgh, came out himself to offer battle, is significant, and a rebel dispatch says he admits his loss to have been 3,000 men, and Gen. Tilghman, of Fort Henry memory, killed. The rebel army there seems now to be divided into two or three bodies; one under Gen. Pemberton, at the railroad bridge crossing the Big Black River, twelve miles back from Vicksburgh; that of Gen. Johnston some miles further up the same stream, and a third under Gen. Loring, locality unknown. Gen. Grant, thus far in his struggle, has always beat the enemy in detail, and his auguries for success in the last great effort are excellent.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Friday, May 22.

TRADE ON THE RIO GRANDE.

Information has been received here from an American official in Mexico, who says that the occupation of the Rio Grande frontier would interfere largely with the New-York traders in that region dealing with rebels. They justify themselves in the illicit trade by saying that in exchanging every kind of rebel supplies for cotton, they are benefitting the Union. The rebels are building privateers in Europe with the proceeds of Texas cotton which is seized and contributed by the State authorities to what is known as the gunboat fund. Brazos is made the rendezvous for the Texas navy, and, in the language of his letter, the first thing we know we will be terribly mortified at what we hear from there. He says nearly all classes of goods can be bought in Brownsville, Texas, as cheap as in New-Orleans. Refugees and deserters are constantly arriving in Mexico from Texas, bringing news that the Union men still hold out faithful, though heartsick at, repeated disappointments. The rebels have made Hamilton's wife a hostage, to check his labors in the North.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

As soon as Judge Wylie had to-day discharged the fugitive slave Hall, on the ground that the Fugitive Slave law is inapplicable in the District, the claimant seized the boy again, just outside the Court-room, without process, and attempted forcibly to carry him off. The boy's counsel and other bystanders interfered and prevented the act. The boy was then put under the protection of the Marshal and sent to the contraband camp. This case decides over a couple of hundred others, involving the same principles.

REAR-ADMIRAL A. H. FOOTE.

I am assured of the entire recovery of this gallant commander from the wounds received at Fort Donelson. He laid aside his crutches about three weeks since, and has offered his services to the Secretary of the Navy, ready for a command afloat, and anxious to again take an active part in subduing the rebellion. He is now, as he has been since his partial recovery, at the head of the important Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting for the Navy, in this city.

PAY OF THE SOLDIERS.

The payments made to the army within the last fortnight have amounted to $21,600,000. There are still unpaid $16,000,000. The troops yet unpaid are Gen. Grant's, Gen. Rosecrans', Gen. Schenck's, Gen. Heintzelman's, and Gen. Peck's. The money is all ready for the Potomac army whenever the pay-rolls are ready. Paymasters are now in New-York with the funds, *en route* to all the coast expeditions.

SUBSTITUTES IN THE SOUTH.

The Richmond journals contain advertisements offering $3,000 for substitutes.

THE CASE OF COL. D'UTASSY.

The D'Utassy Court-martial made up a verdict, and adjourned to-day. His sentence is understood to be quite severe.

NEGRO SOLDIERS ATTACKED.

Two mustered, but unarmed companies of the negro regiments raised here were attacked while passing through Georgetown, this evening, by a band of Pro-Slavery ruffians. They turned upon their assailants, routed them, and beat some of them in a most wholesome manner. One of the rowdies was hurt very badly.

SENTENCES REMITTED.

The President, in general orders, just issued, remits the sentence of death against sundry privates convicted of deserting, they having been arrested and tried before the time fixed in his proclamation for the voluntary return of deserters.

DISMISSED.

A general order of the War Department dismisses from the service Lieut. Charles Lyman, Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, for furnishing a descriptive list of a man of his company to an unauthorized person, disregarding the general order on the subject. The Secretary of War has directed that the order be read at the head of every company and regiment in the army.

RETURNED.

Secretary Chase and Gov. Sprague returned this morning from the army, having spent some twelve hours at Gen. Hooker's headquarters.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Friday, May 22.

MORE CAPTURES OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

The Navy Department is advised that the steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, on the 6th inst., captured, off Mobile, while attempting to run the blockade, the steamer *Eugenie*. She is a new sidewheel vessel, very fast, one hundred tons burden, and was fitted out in New-York, several weeks since. She sailed thence for Havana *viâ* Nassau, for the purpose, it was supposed, of loading with arms and ammunition.

The supply steamer *Union*, while on her way to New-York, captured the English steamer *Linnet*, with an assorted contraband cargo.

The gunboat *Kanawha*, on the 1st inst., captured the schooner *Dart*, while trying to run the blockade off Mobile, with an assorted cargo. The same vessel captured the schooner *Clara*, on the 25th ult.

The United States schooner *Richard Seaman* captured the schooner *Nymph* at Pass Cabello, Texas, on the 22d ult. She was loaded with coffee, medicines, dry goods, shoes, etc.

THE THIRTY-FIRST NEW-YORK.

A change having been made in the programme, Quartermaster Gregory says the Thirty-first New-York will reach that City Saturday, a day earlier than was expected.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander Roger Perry has been ordered to the storeship *Fredonia*, at Callao, Peru; Assistant Surgeon H. P. Babcock to the *Wabash*, the flagship of Admiral Dupont's squadron; Capt. Theodore P. Green to command the steam sloop-of-war *Shenandoah*; Lieut.-Commander Montgomery Sicard ordered to temporary ordnance duty at Washington; Lieut.-Commander Joseph S. S. Kennett ordered to the steam sloop *Shenandoah*; Capt. Henry S. Stellwagen ordered to the command of the sloop-of-war *Constellation*, in the Mediterranean; Acting Assistant Surgeons M. A. Miller and N. W. Parker ordered to the Mississippi squadron.

Amusements.

Harry Sanderson in Brooklyn.—To-night, at the Brooklyn Academy, Mr. Harry Sanderson, a young pianist of great talent and much culture, will give a grand concert. He will be assisted by Mr. Gottschalk, Miss Jenny Kempton, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Wm. Castle and a host of other talent. In the present dearth of music in Brooklyn this concert will prove a most grateful and timely attraction.

Academy of Music.—The extra performance at this establishment to-day for the benefit of Signor Bellini, the admirable baritone, will undoubtedly attract an overflowing audience. The opera selected for the occasion is Petrella's very popular "Ione," one which shows off all the artists to advantage, and gives Madame Guerrabella the best *rôle* she has yet had before our public.

Mr. Bergmann's Benefit.—This event, which is of as much importance to the public as to the *beneficiare*, takes place to-night at Irving Hall. As an orchestral conductor—especially of works of the modern school—Mr. Bergmann has no superior. This fact has been fully recognized by the members of the Philharmonic Society, who have volunteered *en masse*. The public will, we hope, do the same. The programme is unusually interesting, opening with a symphony by Liszt, called "Faust," new to this country (and almost every other) and played for the first time. Richard Wagner is represented by the "Introduction to Loheugrin;" Hector Berlioz, by the splendid "Carnival Romaine" overture, and Schumann, by his best pianoforte concerto played by Mr. S. B. Mills. Madame Johannsen is the vocalist of the occasion.

The Returning Regiments.

ARRIVAL OF A PORTION OF THE THIRD REGIMENT NEW-YORK ARTILLERY.

The steamers *Ellen S. Terry* and *Thomas Collins* from Newbern, N. C., having on board 527 men of the Third New-York artillery regiment, are expected to arrive at this port at an early hour this morning. The regiment was originally the Nineteenth infantry of this State, and has been under the command of Major-Gens. Sandford, Mansfield, Patterson, Banks, McClellan, Burnside and Foster. Brig.-Gen. Leslie will return with the regiment, which will take temporary quarters at the Park Barracks. Thence they will proceed to Cayuga County, the place of enlistment. The regiment has been engaged in several severe fights, and on its banner are inscribed the names of eight battle fields. The number of men originally enlisted in the regiment and since recruited was 1,706, of which number 187 were lost in the service. The number of men remaining in the field is 992.

RECEPTION OF THE THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

A detachment of the Seventy-first regiment N. Y. N. G. will parade this afternoon to participate in the reception of the Thirty-first regiment. See advertisement.

(Advertisement.)

Card.

DRS. R. & J. HUNTER, PHYSICIANS FOR AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

Office No. 832 Broadway. Hours of consultation, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Drs. R. & J. Hunter devote their whole attention to the treatment of Affections or Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Heart. In applying their undivided efforts to this important specialty in medicine, they have been stimulated to act, not only by the calm indifference with which general practitioners regarded the terrible mortality and suffering attending throat and lung diseases, but also by the remarkable successes which followed the direct and local treatment so largely advocated and practiced by Drs. Hunter years since.

It is but just to remind the people of New-York, that during those years when the practice of Drs. Hunter was so great as to break down their own health, by the close office confinement incident thereto, the mortality from Consumption, as shown by the City Inspector's Books, diminished upward of thirty per cent.! Such facts as these defy cavil.

In reestablishing the practice again in New-York, Drs. Hunter are happy to be able to refer to many prominent citizens, who retain the benefits they derived years ago from the direct treatment of their cases—in Catarrh—Bronchitis—Consumption—Asthma, &c., by Inhalations, and such other means as were prescribed for them, on the principle of direct and local treatment. Many others of more recent experience can add their testimony in favor of the treatment. Drs. Hunter think it right to direct attention to these facts, as encouragement for those who may feel disposed to consult them, and whose condition of health requires their services.

No. 832 Broadway, New-York, May 22, 1863.

(Advertisement.)

Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Com. Nutt, Minnie Warren and P. T. Barnum, Esq., in a Group. The finest picture, accurate likenesses, and most interesting Carte de Visite yet published. Sold everywhere, or sent, post-paid, on receipt of 15 cents, by Mme. Demorest, No. 473 Broadway, New-York. Every album should contain this interesting picture. This splendid Carte de Visite is given to each yearly subscriber to Mme. Demorest's *Mirror of Fashion*, besides the 50 cents' worth of Extra Patterns.

(Advertisement.)

Knox.—Inquire of the first person you meet on Broadway where you can obtain a stylish and becoming hat at a reasonable price, and we will wager that the response will be at Knox's. Availing yourself of the information thus acquired, proceed to Knox's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and make your selections, and we guarantee that you will never regret the question or the purchase. Try the experiment.

(Advertisement.)

Under-Garments for Warm Weather—Zephyr, merino, cotton and silk.

A great variety at old prices.

A. Rankin & Co.,
No. 96 Bowery,
And No. 165 Fifth-avenue,
Corner of Twenty-second-street.

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How to Read Character.—Ethnology, physiology, phrenology, physiognomy and psychology, are illustrated and described in the *Phrenological Journal*. Ten cents a number, or $1 a year.

Fowler & Wells,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

Last day of Boucicault's great drama, "Pauvrette," and the Stereopticon, at Barnum's. They may both be seen afternoon and evening.

Lyon's
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.

The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Cloths, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 20 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.

Beware of imitations and counterfeits. Each flask has the signature of E. Lyon.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, certain death to rats and Mice. Sold by all druggists and furniture dealers.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., Agents,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

EXTRACT OF THE
NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS,
A MOST EXQUISITE,
DELICATE AND FRAGRANT PERFUME,
DISTILLED FROM THE RARE AND BEAUTIFUL
FLOWER FROM WHICH IT TAKES ITS NAME.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection. Price 75 cents per bottle. PHALON & SON,
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.
For sale everywhere.

Abbatt & Rathbun have a Fine Assortment of Summer Clothing for Boys, Youths and Men, and are constantly receiving additions from their manufacturing department.

Those in want of good goods will do well to examine their stock before purchasing.

A fine assortment of piece goods in Men's Custom Department. ABBATT & RATHBUN,
No. 507 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

Cassimere Business Coats.....$3 00 to $12
Cassimere Pants.....$2 50 to $7
Cassimere Vests.....$1 50 to $4

At
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EXTENSIVE
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
66 and 68 } Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

New Developments in the Use of Soap.—Careful experiments by a practical housekeeper, have demonstrated that one pound of Pyle's O. K. Soap, dissolved in three gallons of hot water, produce an equal amount of good soft soap, which will accomplish as much in all ordinary washing as would be done with four pounds of common soap used in solid state.

Housekeepers should try Pyle's O. K. All the grocers sell it.

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Round Hill Hotel and Water Cure, at Northampton, Mass.—One of the best Hotels and most delightful situations in the whole country. Those who wish hydropathic treatment can have the best in the medical department; while mere pleasure-seekers can enjoy good scenery, pure air, and romantic rambles to their heart's content.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

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UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,
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Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines,
With valuable improvements.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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Newly Improved Yoke Perfect-Fitting SHIRTS, No. 101 William-st., New York. Men's furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves, scarfs, ties, collars, and Zephyr wool undershirts and drawers for the season.

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A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS. MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

"Southern History of the War."—By Southern authors. Reprint by C. B. RICHARDSON,
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For particulars, see advertisement in our New Publication column.

Knapp's Extract of Roots, for Making Root BEER.—The attention of druggists, hotel keepers, private families, root beer makers, &c., is called to the above preparation. One of the pleasantest and healthiest beverages known is made from this extract, with but little trouble, and at a trifling cost. Full directions accompany each bottle. General depot, No. 342 Hudson-st. Sold by all wholesale druggists at the manufactured price.

The Best Sewing-Machine in the World.—The Weed, with its valuable improvements, entirely overcomes all imperfections they are superior to all others for family and manufacturing purposes. Store, No. 506 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Gentlemen's Steel Shirt Collars—New lot just received, also new Scarfs, Ties and Undergarments, at low prices. IRA PEREGO & SONS,
No. 175 Broadway, and No. 85 Nassau-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and Dresses hair elegantly. BOGLE'S Electric Hair-dye, any shade, natural and life-like. Surpasses everything. Try. Be convinced. W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold everywhere.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

Everdell's Wedding and Visiting Cards, the most elegant in the City; French and English Note Paper, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

MARRIED.

COOPER—BANCKER.—On Thursday, May 21, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Grace Church, Mr. J. HENRY COOPER and ANNA, second daughter of Gerard Bancker, Esq., all of this City.

JENKS—TELLER.—In Caldwell, N. J., on Thursday, May 21, by Rev. Isaac A. Sprague, Mr. NORMAN JENKS, of Poultney, Vt., and Miss HANNAH A. TELLER, of the former place.

NASH—JORDAN.—On Thursday, May 21, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Grace Church, FRANCIS M. NASH and ANNIE JORDAN, both of this City.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Thursday morning, May 21, FANNIE DAYONTE, only child of E. Emery and Augusta Anderson, aged 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the friends of Prof. H. J. Anderson and Rev. Dr. Chauncey, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones st., at 3 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, May 23.

BOUDINOT.—In Chestnut Hill, near Philadelphia, on Thursday, May 21, ELIAS E. BOUDINOT, in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral services at Grace Church, Newark, N. J., on Saturday, May 23, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BULKLEY.—In Greenfield Hill, Conn., on Friday morning, May 22, H. R. BULKLEY, of the firm of Wallace & Bulkley, of this City, aged 24 years.

Funeral at the above place, on Sunday afternoon, 24th inst.

COOK.—On Thursday, May 21, at 8 o'clock, MARTHA VIRGINIA, the youngest and dearly beloved daughter of John J. and Julia Ann Cook, aged 28 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 684 6th-av., on this day, May 23, at 11 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord.

DARLING.—In this City, on Thursday, May 21, MARY E., wife of James S. Darling, and daughter of the late Simon Soulard, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 2 Sheriff, corner of Grand-st., on Sunday, May 24, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

DUNCAN.—On Friday, May 22, MARY, widow of the late Alexander Duncan, aged 84 years.

The friends of the family, and of her son, John Duncan, of Mississippi, are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, George Payn Quackenbos, No. 201 West 28th-st., on Sunday afternoon, May 24, at 2 o'clock.

DOWNES.—On Thursday evening, May 21, SUSAN JANE, daughter of William Downes, aged 21 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, May 23, at 3 o'clock, from No. 139 Atlantic-st.

LAWRENCE.—On Friday, May 22, of dropsy, SARAH B. LAWRENCE, aged 17 years, 2 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, May 24, from the residence of her mother, No. 149 Goerck-st., at 2 o'clock.

MING.—On Thursday, May 21, of consumption, Col ALEXANDER MING, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Lloyd L. Britton, No. 36 East 21st-st., this afternoon, May 23, at 3 o'clock.

MORSE.—In Fordham, on Thursday, May 21, MARY M., infant daughter of Moses and Rebecca A. Morse.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

MARCUS.—On Thursday, May 21, after a lingering illness, DANIEL YORKE, son of the late Rev. Moses Marcus, of this City, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are, without further notice, respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this morning, May 23, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 3 Striker's Cottage, Striker's-lane, between 52d and 53d sts., below 11th-av.

☞ Norfolk (Va.) papers please copy.

SHIELLS.—On Tuesday evening, May 19, GEORGE H., son of the late Robert Shiells, in the 40th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 245 East Broadway, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, May 23.

THORNE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 22, EDWARD H. THORNE, aged 39 years.

Funeral services on Sunday afternoon, May 24, at the First Reformed Dutch Church, Joralemon-st., (Rev. Mr. Willitt's,) at 4 o'clock. His friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Marlborough, Ulster County, for interment.

WHEATON.—In Lithgow, Duchess County, on Thursday, May 21, LOUISA S., wife of Homer Wheaton, aged 58 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 289.—May 22, 1863.
43, 33, 61, 46, 72, 8, 17, 55, 25, 58, 10, 12.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 290.—May 22, 1863.
10, 23, 5, 77, 22, 9, 42, 7, 11, 45, 2, 57.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SPRING,
1863,
OUR USUAL FINE VARIETY OF
SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE
GOODS
NOW READY,
Comprising all the articles necessary
for a
GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Grand-st.
Broadway, corner Warren-st.

UNIFORMS
FOR OFFICERS OF THE
ARMY AND NAVY,
Made up in a
Very superior style by
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Grand-st.,
Broadway, corner Warren-st.

ALL QUALITIES STRAW HATS. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

NEW-YORK NAVY-YARD, APRIL 15, 1863.
$10,000 REWARD.
A reward of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid for the recovery of the money stolen from the Paymaster's Office, at this station, on Sunday night last.
H. PAULDING,
Admiral and Commandant.

FECKARDT'S CATTLE POWDER.
The merciful man is kind to his beast.
For fattening and improving all kinds of stock.
Agents, D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway.
For sale by all dealers.
Price, 25 cents per package.

VERY FINE LEGHORN HATS FOR Gents. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

CEDAR CAMPHOR IS CHEAPER THAN common camphor, and better than anything for protecting woolens and furs from moths. Druggists have it.
HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

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CONTENTS.—No. XVIII.

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The Navy of the United States.
Three Modern Romances.
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How Mr. Lincoln Became an Abolitionist. By S. B. GOOKINS.
Cost of a Trip to Europe, and How to go Cheaply
Touching the Soul. By EGBERT PHELPS, First Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry, U. S. A.
Literary Notices.
Editor's Table.
The July number of the CONTINENTAL will contain articles by Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, written from England.
All communications, whether concerning MSS. or on business, should be addressed to
JOHN F. TROW, Publisher,
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For sale by all newsmen.

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Pencil Drawing,	Leather Work,
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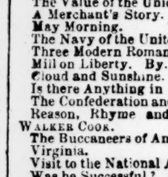
IRON IN THE HUMAN SYSTEM.



The principal vital force in the human system is the IRON contained in the BLOOD. The PERUVIAN SYRUP supplies this LIFE ELEMENT in the only form that it is possible for it to enter the circulation, thereby strengthening and invigorating all parts of the system.

SPRING.
I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES,
For Gardening, Housework, &c.
CROTON HOSE OF ALL SIZES,
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And all kinds of Rubber Goods, wholesale and retail.
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No. 205 Broadway, N. Y.

THE KNICKERBOCKER MONTHLY—A National Magazine of Literature, Art, Science, Politics and Society. Edited by R. CORNWALLIS. The June number is this day published, and contains sixteen articles, besides Notes on Current Events, Editor's Table, Literary, Art, Scientific, Musical and Dramatic Gossip; Reviews of New Books, etc.

BOYS' STRAW HATS—EVERY STYLE. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

CHURCHES, CHURCHES.—SPLENDID card photographs of nearly all the churches in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, just published.
For sale by PAUL & CURTIS,
No. 593 Broadway.

STRAW HATS! STRAW HATS!!—MEN'S, Boys', Ladies' and Misses'. Largest retail assortment in the City. All styles, all qualities and prices GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.
I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.
THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.
I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.
SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

WEST HOUSTON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 188 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK.
J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor*: I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

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ARNOUX'S
Merchant Tailoring is removed to the corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, where can be found an assortment of goods suitable for gentlemen's dress.
Mr. ANTHONY ARNOUX, Sr., will be happy to see his friends and his old customers at the store of which he was the original founder, and in which business he was engaged for over forty years.

AT RETAIL,
TEN THOUSAND DOZEN
RICH PARIS SILK
NECK-TIES,
At the following prices:
25 cent TIES at 15 cents.
40 cent TIES at 25 cents.
50 cent TIES at 35 cents.
75 cent TIES at 50 cents.
Also, a large stock of SCARFS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS, Traveling and Dress Shirts, Hair and Tooth Brushes, &c., &c., all of which we offer *at much less than* "POPULAR PRICES."
N. B.—This is the *only* place to buy NECK-TIES and COLLARS *at just what they are worth.*
PLINY F. SMITH & BLAKE,
Late J. H. BLAKE & Co.,
No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st.

MEN'S & BOYS'
FINE LINEN
COLLARS,
15
CENTS EACH,
Or $1 75 per dozen.
Extra quality,
Best made,
20
CENTS,
Or $2 25 per dozen.

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW OFFICE,
NO. 135 BROADWAY,
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NEW-YORK, 20th May, 1863.

ALL QUALITIES PANAMA HATS. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

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ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS
Counteract the ill effects of change of water and diet, and are unrivaled as a tonic and appetizer. They have already become the most popular bitters ever introduced to the public. They are in great favor with the guests of the Astor, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, Lafarge, and other first-class hotels.
For sale by druggists and family grocers.
Marble store No. 22 Walker-st. W. CHILTON & CO.

MOURNING WATCH CHAINS,
For ladies and gentlemen. Some as low as TWO, THREE and FIVE DOLLARS EACH.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.
One door below Canal-st.

AMERICAN WATCHES,
GOLD AND SILVER,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.
One door below Canal-st.,
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A GENUINE NOVELTY:
THE
"WINDSOR"
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THE
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CRAVAT,
THE
"WINDSOR"
CRAVAT,
A PRODUCTION
OF
TASTE AND ART
WORTHY OF
GEORGE THE FOURTH
OR
BEAU BRUMMELL.
A NOVEL TIE,
WHICH WILL
STAY TIED.
STAY TIED,
STAY TIED.
FOR SALE BY
PLINY F. SMITH & BLAKE,
Introducers of Fashions for Neck Dress,
No. 379 Broadway.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
For promoting the Growth, and preserving the Beauty of
THE HUMAN HAIR.

The Inventors of COCOAINE—knowing that when the loss of hair occurs, it is generally from that part of the head where the greatest heat is necessarily generated, and that animal fats, as Bear's Grease, Lard, &c., &c., by their nature induce heat rather than alleviate it—turned their attention and pharmaceutical science towards Vegetable Oils, as the basis of a medicament to promote the growth, and preserve the beauty of the hair. The Oleum Cocos, or
COCOA-NUT OIL,
Presented itself strongly, as possessing many properties peculiarly adapted for the purpose, but its odor was objectionable, and its density (except when exposed to heat) seemed for a long time to defy all efforts to render it available, in the cooler climates, for popular use. BY A SCIENTIFIC SELECTION OF OTHER INGREDIENTS, THOSE WHICH WILL CHEMICALLY COMBINE WITH THE OIL HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED, and they together have produced a topical compound, which is unqualifiedly pronounced to be the best which has yet appeared.
In the form here presented this Oil is PERMANENTLY DEODORIZED, and held in a combination which peculiarly adapts it for the toilet. It is UNRIVALED IN DELICACY AND AGREEABLENESS, COOLING IN ITS NATURE, AND POSSESSES SUCH A PENETRATING AFFINITY FOR THE SECRETIONS OF THE SKIN, THAT IT IS RAPIDLY ABSORBED.
This Oil allays irritation, removes all tendency to dandruff, and invigorates the action of the capillaries in the highest degree. ITS EFFECT UPON THE GLOSSINESS AND RICHNESS OF THE APPEARANCE OF THE HAIR IS SUCH AS CANNOT BE SURPASSED, and it is offered to the public in the firm belief that it will supersede all other preparations. *Its unprecedented popularity in all parts of the country is the best evidence of its merit.*
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
The *superiority* of this preparation consists in its *choice material*, and delightful perfume, rendering it a *perfect hair preparation.*
We are confident that no one who may make a trial of its efficacy will be willing to return to the use of any other preparation.
The proprietors would also call attention to the fact that it is the cheapest Hair Dressing yet offered to the public, QUANTITY and QUALITY considered.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Prepared ONLY by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston, and sold everywhere.

"A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR IS A CROWN OF GLORY."
MRS. L. A. BROWN,
No. 182 Bleecker-st.
AMBROSIA of Dr. STERLING'S is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It cures all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head, entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, and causes it to grow thick and long. Beware of imitations. None genuine but Dr. Sterling's.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.
NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.
NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.
Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price $1. Sold by all druggists. Dr. H. H. STERLING, sole proprietor. Depot No. 493 Broadway.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR
for a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.
WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS,
It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots, without more trouble than a common hair oil.
IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO INJURE THE HAIR OR SKIN.
Manufactured only by
A. B. WILBOR, Chemist,
No. 166 Court-st., Boston,
For sale in New-York by D. S. Barnes; F. C. Wells; and J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY
OF
NEW-YORK,
No. 48 Wall-st., corner of William.
CAPITAL - - - - - - $1,000,000
This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.
INTEREST ALLOWED
ON DEPOSITS.
For a period of six months or longer.....4 per cent.
Payable at 5 days' notice.....3 per cent.
Deposits may be made and withdrawn at any time, and will be entitled to interest for the whole time they may remain with the Company.
Executors, Administrators or Trustees of Estates, and females unaccustomed to the transaction of business, as well as religious and benevolent institutions, will find this Company a convenient depository for money.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

RIFLES AND MUSKETS FOR SALE.
8,000 Prussian smooth-bore muskets, 1,000 Prussian Suhl rifles, and 500 Chasseurs de Vincennes rifles.
All the arms are of the best quality, and subject to inspection.
For particulars address Box 11 New-York Post-office.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF NEW-YORK, will close at this office on Saturday, the 23d day of May, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the uptown stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 9:45 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.; Station E, 9:00 A. M.; Stations F and G, 9 A. M. ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

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UNION

CALL OF THE LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUES.

CONVENTION OF LOYAL LEAGUES.

The undersigned, in the name of the Loyal National League established in every County of the State of New-York, and of other Loyal Leagues, respectfully invite delegates from all similar organizations in the State to assemble in Convention at
MECHANICS' HALL, UTICA,
ON THE MORNING OF TUESDAY, MAY 26, INST.,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
To perfect a State organization, and to consider plans for the furtherance of the objects stated in the following pledge:

We pledge ourselves to unconditional loyalty to the Government of the United States, to unwavering support of its effort to suppress the rebellion, and to spare no endeavor to maintain unimpaired the National unity, both in principle and territorial boundary.

The primary object of this League is, and shall be, to bind together all loyal men, of all trades and professions, in a common union, to maintain the power, glory and integrity of the Nation.

For their own part, and for the part of their associate Leagues, the undersigned distinctly state that the proceedings of the Convention shall be open and public, and no action shall be taken of a partisan character. The organizations thus far perfected have not been by political districts, but by local divisions, counties and towns

In making this call, the undersigned beg to remind the loyal men of the State of the powerful influence which such an organization may exert in support of the Government and to the encouragement of loyal sentiment.

The Anti-Corn-Law League in a few years revolutionized the public opinion of England, and attained the object for which it was established. If such a result could be attained by an organization separate from party, on a question of political economy, what may not be expected of a Loyal National League, based on loyalty to the Government of our fathers, and a pledge to maintain unbroken the national unity of this proud and prosperous country?

Each League is requested to send as many Delegates as convenient, and the Convention will decide on the mode of representation.

The Ward Leagues of New-York and Kings County are invited to coöperate.

The Convention is expected to take part in the proceedings of the mass assemblage on the 27th, called by the Loyal League of Union Citizens.

LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUES.
NEW-YORK, James A. Roosevelt, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, KINGS, E. B. Spooner, Secretary.
LIVINGSTON COUNTY, James T. Norton, Secretary.
WYOMING COUNTY, W. H. Merrill, Secretary.
DUTCHESS COUNTY, Charles Place, Secretary.
CLINTON COUNTY, N. Lapham.
Third Election District, Suffolk, R. Albertson, Secretary.
Middletown, Orange, M. D. Silvers, Secretary.
Eastchester, Westchester, Edmund Hoole, Secretary.
Nunda, Livingston, Geo. M. Osgoodby, Secretary.
Geddes, Onondaga, Mead Belden, Secretary.
Olean, Cattaraugus, R. L. Page, Secretary.
Southold, Suffolk, Wm. H. Pike, Secretary.
East Bloomfield, Ontario, R. C. Stiles, Secretary.
Rhinebeck, Dutchess, Frank T. Van Keuren, Secretary.
Corning, Steuben, Horace Barnes, President.
Bath, Steuben, C. H. Thomson.
Hornellsville, Steuben, Horace Bemis.
Stony Brook, Edward Oakes, Secretary.
Owego, Tioga, T. G. Stagg, Secretary.
Mexico, Oswego, A. F. Kellogg, Secretary.
Norwich, Chenango, Wm. R. Chandler, Secretary.
Suspension Bridge, Niagara City, W. H. Wallace, Sec'y.
Danville, Livingston, I. B. Morey, Secretary.
Spring Water, Livingston, John Wiley, Secretary.
West Sparta, Livingston, Ogden Marsh, Secretary.
Watertown, Jefferson, B. Brockway.
Albany, Albany, B. Millard, Secretary.
Elmira, Chemung, James T. Dudley, Secretary.
Brutus, Cayuga, E. B. Latimer, Secretary.
Montour, Schuyler, O. M. Clanbarty, Secretary.
Marion, Wayne, S. R. Deane, Secretary.
Hamilton, Madison, E. D. Van Slyck, Secretary.
Hannibal, Oswego, W. W. Scribner, Secretary.
Cortlandt, Cortlandt, F. D. Wright, Secretary.
Alfred Centre, Alleghany, A. C. Spicer, Secretary.
Danby, Tompkins, Thomas J. Phillips, Secretary.
Ridgeway, Orleans, Geo. L. Pratt, Secretary.
Rose, Wayne, T. Robinson, Secretary.
Sodus, Wayne, C. D. Gaylord, Secretary.
Elbridge, Onondaga, J. O. Wright, Secretary.
Boston, Erie, B. A. Churchill, Secretary.
Coram, Suffolk, R. W. Smith, Secretary.
Big Flats, Chemung, J. E. Farr, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS.

THE GREATEST ASSORTMENT!

THE BEST STYLES!!

THE LOWEST PRICES!!!

HOSIERY,

UNDER-GARMENTS, AND

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

A. RANKIN & CO.

No. 96 Bowery,

and No. 165 5th-av.,

corner 22d-st.

DRESS SHIRTS TO ORDER.

POPULAR GOODS.

ROMAN SCARFS.

ROMAN SCARFS.

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ROMAN SCARFS.

ROMAN SCARFS.

ROMAN SCARFS.

AT UNION ADAMS',

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS,

UNRIVALED

IN MANUFACTURE,

FITTING AND MATERIAL,

AT UNION ADAMS',

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

WINDOW SHADES. NO. 359 BROADWAY. KELTY'S.

GOLD SHADES.
GOLD SHADES.
GOLD SHADES.
GOLD SHADES.
GOLD SHADES.

WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.

BUFF, GREEN AND BLUE HOLLANDS.
WHITE AND BUFF HOLLANDS.

ALL STYLES FIXTURES.

Sole agent for
BRAY'S SPRING FIXTURE,
Best in use.
WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES.
WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES.
WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES.
WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES.
WINDOW SHADES FOR SKYLIGHTS.
WINDOW SHADES FOR SKYLIGHTS.
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WINDOW SHADES FOR SKYLIGHTS.

359 LACE CURTAINS. BROADWAY.

NOTTINGHAM LACES,
VESTIBULE LACE,
And all styles of Trimmings for Curtains.
Over 2,100 pairs Curtains, at
OLD PRICES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

AT THE METROPOLITAN CLOAK ROOMS,
No. 495 BROADWAY,
(Entrance through Grover & Baker's Salesroom,)

THE NEWEST STYLES

SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS,

EMBROIDERED OR BRAIDED.

HENRY MOORE, Agent.

ANNIVERSARY NOTICE.

Strangers, ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call at FOUNTAIN'S Indian store, (new location,) No. 458 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts., procure a card or a catalogue, (with the prices marked will be sent per mail, if desired,) and inspect the only complete stock of India goods in this country, containing Pine Apples, Silks, Madras and Bandana Handkerchiefs, Seersuckers, Ponjees, Grapes, Nankeens, China Tea Sets, a fine assortment of American-Indian goods, curiosities, Fresh Teas in great variety, wholesale and retail.

Ladies will find themselves fully remunerated by taking the trouble of visiting the above establishment before making their Spring purchases in this line of goods.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES—REDUCED IN PRICE.—Black and white at 75c.; plain colors reduced to 50c., worked backs reduced to $1 10; 500 undressed kid, black and colored embroidered backs, 90c.; children's kid gloves, all sizes, 50c. Also, a large assortment of ladies' and misses' silk and thread gloves, lace mits, &c. Ladies calf and buckskin riding gloves, all sizes. N. B.—All the hosiery and undergarments reduced in price, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MILLINERY.

STRAW BONNETS AND TRAVELING Hats for ladies and children, mourning Bonnets, at L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 681 Broadway, 681, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Children's Bonnets and Hats at bargains; old Hats repaired, white Bonnets, very handome. Cut this out.

CLOTHING.

NOS. 290 AND 292 BOWERY.

The cheapest cash Clothing Warehouse in the City.

GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a very faithful girl to go into the country, as chambermaid and to sew, or as nurse for young children. Apply at No. 70 West 11th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PROfessed cook; understands boning and larding, also creams and jellies, and all other decorations; the best of City reference for character and capability. Call at No. 145 West 31st-st., in the rear. No objection to country.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted by two efficient, trustworthy American servants; one is a good cook and baker, first-rate laundress; the other as up stairs servant; no objection to go in the country. Call at 375 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as laundress; understands fluting; will have no objection to go in the country for the Summer with a private family; she can have the best of City reference. Call at No. 130 East 33d-st., can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English person, Protestant, a situation as nurse; fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby or attend an invalid; can cut and fit; is a neat sewer. Call for two days at No. 251 7th-av., between 29th and 28th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth. Has six years city reference. No. 120 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, as seamstress, by a respectable woman, in a private family; she understands all kinds of plain sewing, sews neatly, and can cut and fit children's dresses. Can be seen, for 2 days, at the lady's house she is now with, No. 16 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, FIFteen years of age, a situation to take care of children or make herself generally useful. Inquire at No. 127 East 11th-st.

MALES.

AS ENTRY CLERK, &c.—A YOUNG MAN desires a situation as entry clerk or assistant bookkeeper in a wholesale dry goods house down-town; good references. Address J. B., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—GENERAL SERVANT, &c.—An American man and his wife desire situations, the man is a first-rate farmer, plain gardener and accustomed to the management of horses, &c., and the woman an industrious, competent servant for general housework. Call at No. 36 6th-av., first floor.

AS GARDENER.—A SCOTCHMAN (SINGLE) wants a situation as gardener; is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; has the best of references. Apply at Buist & Boatner's seed-store, No. 325 Broadway, who will give all necessary information regarding him.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO TAKE THE ENtire charge of a City residence during the Summer, by an American lady, who can bring undoubted testimonials; or a place where she may instruct young children, &c., and do some sewing. Apply at No. 4 West 20th-st.

FARMER OR FOREMAN.—SITUATION wanted by a reliable young man to take entire charge of a first-class gentleman's place; is not afraid of work; understands his business, and has first-class references. Address S. M. M., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, is at ALEXABER'S marble yard, No. 109 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. (Cut this out.)

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1½ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 576 Grand-st., 37 Park-row, 183 Bowery, 375 6th-av., 548 6th-av., 48 8th-av., 11 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and two infant children, with servants, and accommodations for two horses and driver; the location must be pleasant, within one hour's ride of the City; banks of Hudson River preferred; the house should be surrounded with pleasant grounds and plenty of fruit and vegetables; the table must be well supplied. Any gentleman having a country seat with more room than he requires for his own family, can hear of a responsible party, who is willing to pay liberally, if suited, by addressing BOARD, Box No. 3,784 Post-office, with full particulars as to location, reference, &c. No attention will be paid to any other.

AT SUMMIT, N. J., ONE HOUR FROM New-York per Morris and Essex Railroad. The Summit House is now open for the reception of guests. This location is unsurpassed for health and convenience, possessing all the attraction of pure mountain air, picturesque scenery, hunting, fishing, &c. The house is situated near churches, schools, telegraph station, and within two minutes' walk of railroad depot. A large family can have a number of rooms in a spacious cottage, with private table if desired. References. L. A. Sayre, M. D., No. 795 Broadway; Col. F. E. Howe, No. 194 Broadway; J. F. Clapp, Esq., No. 37 South-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT YONKERS.—A private family, without children, occupying an extremely pleasant cottage, with large garden, plenty of fruit, flowers, &c., will let two bedrooms, or a bedroom and sitting room, to two single gentlemen for the season—June to October—with board, for $20 per week. No other boarders taken. Commutation fare by boat $3 per month. Address Box No. 2,855 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN THE QUIET AND healthy town of Fairfield, Conn.; the rooms are pleasant and of good size, the location perfectly healthy, and within a very short walk of the depot; the house has an abundance of trees and shrubbery surrounding it, and is in every respect well calculated for a pleasant Summer sojourn; City references given. Address S. F., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW SELECT PERsons can find excellent accommodations and a pleasant home, in a farm-house delightfully situated in Connecticut, a few miles from the Sound and convenient to New-York. Address C., No. 148 West 20th-st., stating where an interview may be had.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, lady, two children and nurse, in a quiet home near the Morris and Essex Railroad, between Orange and Morristown, or near Orange Mountain. Bloomfield or Montclair. References exchanged. Address Box No. 3,783 New-York Post-office.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED.—FIVE or six grown persons can be accommodated with board in a farmer's family near the village of Hempstead, L. I.; those without servants preferred. Address J. H. PETTIS, Hempstead Post-office, immediately.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON LOCUST HILL-AV., Yonkers. The house is large, grounds well shaded, accommodations first-class, view unsurpassed; within 5 minutes' walk of railroad and steamboat landings. Address Mrs. SCOTT, Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON, (EAST side,) 30 miles from City; beautiful mansion, fine river view, plenty of shade, and no mosquitoes; stabling, if needed. Particulars of Mr. BIXBY, No. 8 Astor-place, or Mr. WEED, No. 30 Park-place.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE LINE OF THE Harlem Railroad, one mile from Bedford Station. A large family can be accommodated. For further information, apply to JAMES B. WARNER, at the dry goods store, No. 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMily of five or six persons, near the salt water; Long Island Sound preferred. Address D., Box No. 3,041 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD can be obtained at Tarrytown, near to steamboat landing and railroad depot, by applying to Mrs. M. LISTON.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FEW SELECT BOARDERS CAN be accommodated for the Summer in a delightful and healthy location, near cars to all the ferries. Apply at the second house east of Clove road, on Pacific-st., Brooklyn, or address BOARD, Box No. 117 Brooklyn Post-office. Stable on the premises.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH board for single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, can be had by applying at No. 111 East 17th-st.

HOTELS.

COZZENS'

WEST POINT HOTEL,

will open for the season on

SATURDAY, MAY 30.

The undersigned is now prepared to engage rooms for the Summer, and has several cottages to let.

WM. B. COZZENS.

LAIRD'S MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will be open for the season June 1, 1863. This house has a pleasant and central location, with an ocean front of 660 feet, and less than 200 feet from the sea shore. It can accommodate 600 guests.

Access twice daily *via* steamer and railroad. Steamer *J. D. Beers*, foot of Murray-st., leaves at 6¾ A. M. and 6¾ P. M. Distance, two hours. Address

S. LAIRD.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—WASHINGTON Hall, (late Mrs. Mason's,) so long and favorably known to visitors at the Springs, is now open for the reception of guests. It is delightfully situated on Broadway, between the Congress and Empire Springs, with ample and beautifully shaded grounds. Table first class. For particulars, apply at No. 39 West 16th-st., New-York, or address Washington Hall, Saratoga Springs.

THE SPRING HOUSE, AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS, will open for the reception of boarders on the first day of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN THE WOOLEN DEPARTment of a dry goods commission house, an active and intelligent boy, of good address and strict integrity. Salary first year $500. Address (box No. 1,125 Post-office) in the handwriting of the applicant, stating residence and age, with references.

A BOY.—WANTED, AN ERRAND BOY NOT over 16 years of age, to wait on table in a private family and make himself generally useful. Address, with references, ATTENTION, Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK WHO HAS been brought up to the watch and jewelry business, to go to the Southwest. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, C. M. T., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; none who are not fully capable need apply. Call, between 9 and 2 o'clock, at No. 109 West 21st-st.

A COOK—WANTED, A PROFESSED FRENCH cook in a private family. Apply at 686 Broadway.

AN ASSISTANT BAR-TENDER.—WANTed, an active, genteel boy as an assistant bar-tender; one who has been accustomed to the business; good recommendation required. Apply at No. 55 William-st., after 10 o'clock A. M.

FARMER WANTED.—A MAN TO WORK ON a farm, a Scotchman or German preferred; must be able and willing to work, and married. $20 per month, by the year, and rent free. Inquire at No. 23 Dey-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS—BOTH MUST BE WIlling and obliging; one who is a good plain cook, washer and ironer and good baker; the other to do upstair work and help take care of children, with first-rate reference, may apply at No. 40 Hammond-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM, USED to the care of horses, to go into the country; an Englishman and Protestant preferred. Must have good recommendations. Apply at the desk in the *Times* Office, between 12 and 2 to-day.

WANTED—SEVERAL MEN TO WORK AT THE bench; chair makers or cabinet makers preferred; constant employ. Also, two boys, accustomed to varnishing. S. HARRISON & SON, No. 350 West 24th-st.

WANTED—FOR SIX MONTHS, A MAN, WELL recommended, to take charge of a pair of horses and make himself generally useful in the country. Apply, between 7 and 8 P. M., at No. 59 East 35th-st.

WANTED—ON A SMALL FARM, NEAR THIS City, a single man, who is a good driver and milker, and understands plain gardening and farming. Apply at No. 67 Wall-st., second story.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN TO WORK IN A livery stable, clean horses and wash wagons, &c.; must be sober and know his business. Apply at No. 271 Canal-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY; ONE WHO REsides with his parents, and can come well recommended. Address R. L., & CO., Box No. 150 *Times* Office

STRAW HAT PRESSERS WANTED AT BERRY'S manufactory, corner of Lafayette and Throop-av., Brooklyn: none but good hands need apply.

WANTED—TWO CONDUCTORS AND TWO brakemen for a steam railroad. Apply to THOS. SPINK, Agent, No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—A SMART LAD, ABOUT FIFTEEN years of age, in an office. Apply at No. 8 Front-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

REMOVAL.

WOOD BROTHERS,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

Have removed to Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, a few doors above Niblo's.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF WELL-MATCHED dark bay horses, 15¾ hands high, warranted not over eight and nine years old, sound and gentle in every respect, splendid appearance, good travelers, raised in Morris County, N. J., of Canadian stock. Can be seen at the livery stable of JOHN FAGAN, Hicks-st., corner of Harrison, South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—A DARK BROWN HORSE, OVER 16 hands, five years old, very stylish and a remarkably pleasant driver; well suited for a coupee or family horse. Apply to R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., before 10 A. M.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st WARREN WARD.

AUCTION SALES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AS EXECUTOR OF W. EMILE FIELD, deceased, will in order to close the estate, sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of May, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the dwelling-house on the premises, in the village of Peekskill, the real estate of the said Field usually known as the CAPT. REQUA FARM, situated near the flourishing village of Peekskill, on the Hudson River, the first stopping place of Railroad Express trains North. The place consists of about

TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF FERTILE LAND,

on which is a great variety of fruit and shade-trees, and abounds in

ELIGIBLE BUILDING SITES,

with unsurpassed views of the Bay, Highlands and surrounding country.

It is believed that for the number of its beautiful locations, the excellence of its soil, its proximity to schools and churches, conveniences to the River and Railroad, and the extent, variety and beauty of its prospect, this property presents inducements for purchase which are rarely offered.

The property is well adapted for division, being already intersected by avenues, and will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers on accommodating terms. The executor, before the day of public sale, will sell at private sale any portion that may be desired.

For information as to the property, apply to THOMAS NELSON, Esq., No. 55 Liberty-st.; ISAAC SEYMOUR, President of the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st.; D. F. CLAPP, Cashier of Westchester County Bank, Peekskill; or to the subscriber, at Croton Landing.

CYRUS FROST, Executor.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co. Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE

OF MODERN AND ANCIENT ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS. FINE PROOF ENGRAVINGS, STATUARY, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 28 and 29, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at No. 594 Broadway, second floor, adjoining the Metropolitan Hotel, by order of the Executors of the late Alfred Large:

His entire gallery of Original Oil Paintings of British and American Art; also, fine Proof Engravings, Distemper Drawings, Water Colored Paintings and Statuary, removed for convenience of sale from his late gallery in Brooklyn, and mostly purchased direct from the artists themselves.

Two Cattle Pieces of THOMAS SIDNEY COOPER, A. R. A.
Three specimens of the Elder HERRING.
Four beautiful Landscapes by GIGNOUX.
One sketch, Dog's Head, by LANDSEER, (authenticated.)
One, "The Confession," by BRODIE.
One splendid gallery painting, "Viscount Dundee Addressing the Highlanders before the Battle of Killecrankie," by T. JONES BARKER.
Several by Ortel, Armfield, Oddie, Brewerton, Ansdale, Percy, &c.
One splendid specimen, Flock of Sheep, by MORRIS.
Several by Rolfe, Brodie, Bestow, Scarlet Davis, Eliza Sharp, Ostade, Ermerik,

In all about 150 splendid specimens of art of different British and American painters, together with a few cabinet paintings of the Continental school.

ALSO.

One painting by Leutze—"The Burning of the Wheat Fields," formerly in the collection of the late C. M. Leupp. Also an assortment of proof and other engravings.

SMALL MARBLE STATUES—Guardian Angel, St. Cecilia, Hand, basso-relievo, Faith.

The Gallery will be on exhibition on and after THURSDAY, 21st inst., daily, until sale, and on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY previous to the sale, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

It is seldom so fine a collection of paintings of the British School can be obtained at any price, as the artists have orders many years ahead. The specimens of Gignoux, and other American artists, are very fine, as are many others in this collection. The pictures are of a good size, and well calculated for gallery or drawing-room.

Catalogues can be had, on application, on and after Friday, 22d inst., at the office of the auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF

CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

AT AUCTION

The undersigned will offer for sale at auction in the CITY OF CHICAGO, on

THURSDAY, the 4th day of June, 1863,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,

some 1,800 lots in the ORIGINAL TOWN, AND IN WIGHT'S, ELSTON'S AND SHEFFIELD'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO,

embracing several thousand feet of very desirable water front, well adapted to manufacturing purposes.

Terms of sale.—One-fourth cash, and the balance in three (3) annual payments, with interest at SIX per cent.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
Trustee of Chicago Land Company.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 130 VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES, WITH VALUABLE WATER RIGHTS, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 26, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway.

By order of Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., Executor of the estate of the late Anson G. Phelps, Sr.

1st-avenue, 29th and 30th sts.—14 lots, being 6 lots and gore on the east side of 1st-av., between 29th and 30th sts., and eight lots in the rear of above, being four on each street.

1st-av., 29th and 30th sts.—10 lots and gore on the west side of 1st-av., being eight on the avenue and one on each street in the rear.

Also, 8 lots, the entire front on the east side of 1st-av., between 30th and 31st streets.

30th and 31st sts.—29 lots, 15 on the north side of 30th-st., and 14 on south side of 31st-st., in rear of above, and extending to the East River, with a valuable bulkhead of about 300 feet and water right.

Avenue A, 57th and 58th-sts.—8 lots, the entire front on the east side of Avenue A, between 57th and 58th sts., and 8 lots on the north side of 57th and south side of 58th sts., in rear of above and extending to the East River, with the valuable bulkhead and water right.

Avenue A and 59th-st.—16 lots on west side of Avenue A, entire front between 58th and 59th sts., and 8 on the south side of 59th-st., in rear of above.

Avenue A—4 lots, being the entire front on the west side of Avenue A, between 59th and 60th sts.

Also 3 lots, the entire front on the east side of Avenue A, between 58th and 59th sts.

58th and 59th sts.—10 lots on the north side of 58th and south side of 59th-sts., in rear of above, and extending to the East River, with valuable bulkhead and water right.

Avenue A and 56th-st.—11 lots and gores on the east side of Avenue A, between 59th and 60th sts., and north side of 59th-st., and extending to the East River, with the valuable water right.

Many of the above lots are on and near 59th-street, the southern boundary of Central Park.

Every lot will be peremptorily sold.

Terms will be made known at sale.

Book maps and full particulars may be had at the auctioneer's office.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX' SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS on 2d and 4th avs., 113th, 122d, 123d, 124th, 125th, 129th, 130th, 132d, 133d, 134th and 135th sts.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., BULKLEY & FINK & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 26, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., by order of the executrix of the estate of Francis Nicholson, deceased:

2d-av.—1 lot west side of 2d-av., 25 feet north 113th-st., with one lot on 113th-st. in rear of above.

4th-av.—3 lots east and west sides of 4th-av., between 116th and 117th sts.; also, 1 lot northeast corner of 4th-av. and 124d-st.

113th-st.—2 lots south side, 295 feet west of 5th-av.
122d-st.—2 lots north side, 90 feet east of 4th-av.
126th-st.—2 lots north side, 100 feet west of 6th-av.
127th-st.—2 lots south side, 150 feet west of 6th-av.
129th-st.—1 lot north side of 125th-st., 348 feet west of 3d-av., with the lot in the rear on board fence.
132d-st.—4 lots north side, 600 feet east of 7th-av.
133d-st.—4 lots south side, 125 feet east of 7th-av.
135th-st.—4 lots south side, 425 feet east of 7th-av.
134th-st.—4 lots south side, 260 feet west of 8th-av.; also, 2 lots north side, 175 feet east of 8th-av.
Also, 1 lot south side 134th-st., 125 feet west of 8th-av.
135th-st.—1 lot south side, 175 feet east of 8th-av.

Book Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer

80 DESIRABLE LOTS AT FLATBUSH.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.:

JOHNSON-AV.—40 lots on the north side of Johnson-av., between the Coney Island Plank Road and 9th-st., each 25 feet in width by 128 feet in depth.

CROOKE-AV.—40 lots on the south side of Crooke-av., immediately in the rear of the last mentioned lots, each 25 feet in width by 125 feet in depth. These lots are most beautifully located about two-fifths of a mile from the Brooklyn City line. The land is level and free from rocks.

Maps at the office of the auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a bright bay mare, long mane and tail, about 7 years old, 15 hands high; sound and kind in single or double harness; has been used chiefly under the saddle; is a very spirited animal.

Also, a hotel coach and a barouche, with pole and shafts, made to order. Also, a gray "Engineer-Florizel" mare, 8 to 9 years old, 15 hands high; warranted sound, kind and gentle in all harness; is very fast and desirable; is a road or coupé horse.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 114 EAST 50TH-ST., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on MONDAY, May 25, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., the following described house and lot, viz.:

50TH-ST.—The 3-story brick house and lot, situate on the south side of 50th-st., about 80 feet east of 3d-av. House 15 by 44 feet; gas, water, water-closets, baths, &c. Lot 60 feet. Terms at sale.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer.

TWENTY-SECOND AUCTION SALE OF unclaimed property will take place at the Central Department of the Police, No. 300 Mulberry-st., on TUESDAY, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., 45 new and second-hand carpets, oil-cloths, matting, beds and bedding, mattresses, chairs, tables, cutlery, plated ware, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

N. A. THOMPSON & Co., Auctioneers.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

Five hundred bales of Cotton, the cargo of the prize steamer *Cherokee*, at auction.

By virtue of an appointment of the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy, and under the direction of the United States Marshal, NEWELL A. THOMPSON will sell by public auction, to the highest bidder,

On FRIDAY, May 29, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Grand Junction Wharf, East Boston, Mass.,
FIVE HUNDRED BALES OF COTTON,
Of the Sea Island and Upland Grades,
In lots to suit purchasers.

Said sale being made in pursuance of the following order:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT, ss.,
BOSTON, May 21, 1863.

Pursuant to a warrant of sale to me directed from the District Court, I hereby give notice that I shall sell by public auction to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of May current, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Grand Junction Wharf, East Boston, the cargo of the prize steamer *Cherokee*, consisting of five hundred bales of cotton, libeled as lawful prize, and ordered to be sold as aforesaid JOHN S. KEYS, U. S. Marshal.

Catalogues may be obtained and samples examined at the Marshal's office, and at the office of the Auctioneers, in the old State House, Boston, three days before the sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, a collection of fine oil-paintings, which have just arrived from Europe, embracing landscapes, marines, interiors, figure pieces, &c., &c.

Among them may be particularly noticed:

A LARGE CATTLE PIECE.....by VANSEVERDONCK.
MARINE.....by SCHAEP.
WINTER SCENE.....by SMETZ.
CATTLE.....by HY. SAVRY.
SHEEP IN STABLE.....by WOUTERMARTENS,

and many other highly interesting subjects, by well-known artists. Also, from a private source, an elegant painting by Mathieu Van Bree, late Director of the Academy of Antwerp, representing Henry the Eighth, Anna Boleyn and Francis the First. Also a complete set of Hogarth's MARRIAGE A LA MODE,

engraved by Colnaghi from the original, and believed to be the only copy in this country.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

BULKLEY & FINK (OFFICE NO. 43 WALL-st., Jauncey-court) will sell on MONDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., by order of John N. Whiting, Assignee, the following described stocks and other valuable securities:

168 shares of stock in the Trenton Iron Company, $100 per share.
115 shares of stock in the Novelty Iron Works, $100 per share.
Scrip of the Union Mutual Insurance Company for $1,285.
Scrip of the Mercantile Insurance Company for $500.
40 shares of the Greenpoint Gaslight Company stock.
Interest in the old New-York and Havre steamship Navigation Company, originally 57 shares of $1,000 each.
Interest in the old Pacific Mail Steamship Company, originally 70 shares of $1,000 each.
23 shares New-York and Havre Steamship Company, $100 per share.
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Scrip.
New-York Mutual Insurance Company scrip.
Interest in the New-York, Brick Manufacturing Company, which belonged to the firm of Stillman, Allen & Co., as stockholders and creditors, estimated at about $5,000, and all the interest of the said firm in and to the property and estate of said Company, of every description.

Also, on account of whom it may concern:

Six first mortgage bonds, numbers 42, 43, 44, 46, 47 and 49, of the Oakland and Ottawa Railroad Company, $500 each, payable Nov. 15, 1873, with 7 per cent. semi-annual interest coupons attached.

90 shares of the capital stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,

The property of the late DR. ABBOTT, OF CAIRO, EGYPT.

By D. W. IVES & CO., at the Derby Gallery, (Front,) No. 625 BROADWAY,

On MONDAY EVENING, May 25, at 7½ o'clock,

By order of Executors.

The valuable collection of Ancient Paintings, as above, among which will be found some very rare examples selected by the late Dr. Abbot, from celebrated collections, and to which we call the special attention of connoisseurs, collectors and all interested in acquiring bona fide original pictures. The examples include

Gerard Dow,	Dietricy,	Van Bemmell,
Holbein,	Lingiebach,	Brauwer,
Rubens,	Vanloo,	Pietro de Cortona,
Cignani,	Wouvermans,	Ostade,
Albert Durer,	Berghem,	Garofalo,
Paola Veronese,	Cuyp,	Carracci,
Vanderwerf,	Greuze,	Carlo Morrelli,
Sodoma,	Sussterman,	Salvator Rosa.

In addition to the above we shall sell by order of the Executors, of Stephen M. Chester, several superb works of art, including a very magnificent picture of Murrillo, declared to be not only original but one of the finest specimens of the master.

Vandervelde,	Salvator Rosa,	Bartolomeo.
Rosa de Tivoli,	P. Van Wort,	Vandervelde.

These works will be on exhibition on and from Tuesday evening until time of sale, and catalogues ready for delivery.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, MIRRORS, PIANO-FORTE, &c., at auction, by order of the Administratrix of Philip V. Hoffman, deceased.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1863, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 15 East 14th-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites, splendid mantel and pier glasses, rosewood etagere, rosewood marble-top tables, rosewood 7⅓ octave piano-forte, made by Lighte & Bradbury; rich satin brocatel window fourtains, lined with silk; lace window curtains, carved black walnut and gilt cornices, black walnut secretary and book-case, with mirror doors, black walnut extension dining-table, black walnut dining-room chairs in morocco leather; china dinner and tea services, rich cut glass wines and decanters, chandeliers, silver plated ware, black walnut French bedsteads, black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, black walnut washstands, black walnut and mahogany armoir-a-glace, superior hair mattresses and bedding, velvet, tapestry and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

The furniture can be seen for two days previous to the day of sale, by having a permit from the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE BEEKMAN ESTATE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 28, and FRIDAY, May 29, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., by order of the Executors of John C. Beekman, deceased

Also, at same time and place, by order of the heirs of William Beekman and Abraham K. Beekman, deceased, 82 lots, situated on Avenue A, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th avs., 62d, 63d, 64th and 65th sts. For more full particulars see auction column in *Post*, *Commercial* and *World*.

Book maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, May 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.

A large assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite in crimson and blue brocatel, white and green figured brocade, hair mattresses, 5 pair elegant satin damask curtains, carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, palliasses, mahogany sofa bedsteads, mahogany lounges, pillows and bolsters, rosewood etagere, gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood marble-top pier, side and centre tables, oil-cloths, stair rods, window shades, lace curtains, sewing chairs, mahogany arm and rockers in hair-cloth; also, by order of executors, five or six dozen of champagne, with a large invoice of clothing, vests, pants and overcoats, &c., &c. Also, kitchen furniture, &c.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1863.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on account of the United States Quartermaster's Department, on board the schooner *Robert Palmer*, in front of Wheeler's Stores, Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 23d inst., thirteen hundred and seventy-three sacks of damaged corn, of about three bushels each. A sample of the corn may be seen on board the schooner at any time previous to the sale. Terms cash, and corn to be taken away immediately after the sale.

STEWART VAN VLEIT,
Major and Quartermaster.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION—belonging to the estate of the late Wm. D. Kennedy, at the Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, May 25, by JAS. M. MILLER, viz.: the unexpired lease of 8½ years (without ground rent) of the three-story, marble-front building No. 69 Barclay-st., now rented at $1,700 per annum. Also, the three-story, high-basement dwelling-house No. 33 Hammond-st., in good order, with all the modern improvements.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store No. 23 Nassau-st.,

A thoroughbred blood mare, very stylish and fast, perfectly kind and and gentle in single or double harness, and in all respects a very superior animal.

A fine close carriage, made to order by Wood, Tomlinson & Co., the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, May 23, at 12 o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $890,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS, No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 20, 1863.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and vote upon a contract between this Company, the Cleveland and Toledo, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, and the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Companies, and to act upon such other business as may be presented.

The transfer books will be closed on the evening of May 30, and reopen on the 11th of June.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 7 Broadway, on the 2d day of June, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for the election of seven Directors of said Company, and three Inspectors of the next succeeding election. The polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from May 22 to June 3, both inclusive.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 16, 1863.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley First Mortgage Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds
San Francisco City and County 7 per cent. Bonds.
San Francisco City 6 per cent. Bonds.
City of Marysville, Cal., 10 per cent. Bonds.
Santa Clara County, Cal., 7 per cent Bonds.
San Mateo County, Cal., 7 per cent. Bonds.

The interest and principal of which are all payable in Gold. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 Broad-st.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

QUARTERMASTERS', NAVY AGENTS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS'
BOUGHT, COLLECTED OR ADVANCED UPON.

DORMAN, JOSLYN & CO.,
NO. 12 WALL-ST.,

Dealers in Government Securities and Specie. Ordnance vouchers, Quartermasters' vouchers, Quartermasters' checks and navy claims wanted at market rates. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Board of Brokers on commission. Gold for duties at the lowest rates. United States Certificates of Indebtedness (old and new) constantly on hand and for sale. Subscriptions received for United States five-twenty year six per cent. Bonds at par.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. (FIVE-TWENTY YEAR) LOAN.

These Bonds bear Six per Cent. Interest, payable in Gold semi-annually. We supply them in all denominations, at par, interest commencing to the purchaser upon depositing the money with us. The privilege of subscribing to this loan will cease on July 1, 1863. Orders should, therefore, be sent in without delay.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS.)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 4 Hanover-st.

ELECTION NOTICE.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for twenty-one Directors, and three Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 11 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next. The poll will be open at 1 o'clock, and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The annual election for Directors of the ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO. of New-York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 170 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 1. The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1863.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, CORNER BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 6, 1863.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, for the election of a President and Board of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in this City, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st day of May to the 1st day of June, both inclusive.

H. ROUSSEL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, May 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ON and after the eighteenth (18th) day of May next, the United States Trust Company of New-York will act as Registrar of Transfers, and Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., of New-York, as Transfer Agents, of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company. The books of the Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the ninth (9th) inst., to reopen at 10 A. M. on MONDAY, the eighteenth inst. All transfers of stock will be made at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary and Treasurer.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. Bridge Bonds of the Holliday's Cove Railroad Company, part of $300,000 issued to J. Edgar Thomson, Trustee, to build a bridge across the Ohio River at Steubenville. This bridge is to be used by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The bonds are payable in 1885. Interest in February and August, and they are secured by a sinking fund of twenty per cent. of the earnings after paying interest and expenses, and they are recommended as a desirable investment. For terms apply to

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH, No. 52 Wall-st.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 29, 1863.—The annual meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at Litchfield, Montgomery County, Illinois, on MONDAY, the first day of June, 1863, at 10 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on and after the 30th inst. By order of the Board,

R. TOUSEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed from the 18th of May and reopened on the 1st of June.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary pro tem.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, May 19, 1863.—The election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election thereafter, will be held at the Banking rooms, (late United States Sub-Treasury building, No. 39 Wall-st.,) on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 26th of May to the 1st of June inclusive.

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, May 22, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June prox. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the North American Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 25th day of May, instant. The poll will be open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 58 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, June 2, 1863. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

MAY 19, 1863.

CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, DUE 1st of July, 1863, bought at best rates, by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 84 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

Subscribers depositing with us will receive bonds o date of subscription, subject to no accruing interest.

After a few days the supply from the Government will have been so far increased as to avoid all delays in filling orders, and enable us to keep constantly on hand an assortment equal to the demand.

VERMILYE & CO., Agents 5.20 Loan.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

As the right to convert Legal Tender Notes into Five Twenty Bonds expires on the 1st of July, parties having their funds in Savings Banks, the interest upon which would be forfeited if withdrawn before that day, can secure bonds, to be delivered during the FIRST TWENTY DAYS of JULY, by a deposit of 10 per cent with the subscribers.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, o accounted fo at the market price, in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on Tuesday, the 12th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

WM. S. HERRIMAN,	ABIEL A. LOW,
CHAS. N. TALBOT,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,	JAMES M. HALSTED,
G. TALBOT OLYPHANT,	LEGRAND B. CANNON,
ROBERT RAY,	JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN,	JOHN J. CRANE,
JAMES R. TAYLOR.	

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 18, 1863.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE, OF PUTNAM County, (Carmel,) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of MANUEL & VAN DUZER, No. 187 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of HORACE MANUEL as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

HENRY H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, TRANSFER OFFICE, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863.

AGREEABLE TO VOTE PASSED AT the annual meeting of the Company, Feb. 11, 1863, books for the transfer of stock of this Company, in this City, will be opened on MONDAY NEXT, at this Office, and will be kept open until the following Monday, when the books will be closed, for the purpose of securing the signatures of the stockholders to the terms of consolidation with the "Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company," as approved by the Executive Committee.

CHARLES L. FROST, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, May 9, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT this Company is prepared to discount the payment of interest on their issue of $2,400,000 First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1863, being the first Coupon attached to said Bonds.

On presentation of the Coupons at the office of Messrs. GEORGE S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., the interest will be paid, less five per cent. discount for the period unexpired.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 15, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVEN Directors of this Company and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from May 27 to June 1, both inclusive. By order.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175'000.
Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurances.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 12, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent, out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, 22d inst. The transfer books will close on the 14th and reopen on the 25th inst.

By order of the Board,
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1863.

PACIFIC BANK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

A. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before June 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	" Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c.	25
3.	" Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	" Diarrhea of Children or Adults	25
5.	" Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	" Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	" Toothache, Facesche, Neuralgia	25
9.	" Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Weak, or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	" Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods	25
12.	" Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	" Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	" Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" Fever and Ague, Old Agues	5
17.	" Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	" Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	" Whooping Cough	50
21.	" Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	" Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	" General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	" Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	" Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	" Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharge and Nervous Debility	1
29.	" Sore Mouth, or Canker of adults or children	5
30.	" Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	" Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	" Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	100
33.	" Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitu	00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book, complete $6 00
Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book 2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book 1 00
Single boxes, with directions 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

CAUTION.—Buy none having F. Humphreys & Co. on them. All such are old and worthless, or *counterfeits*. All my fresh and genuine medicines have F. Humphreys, M. D., on the bottom of each box.

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
Office and depôt No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

MATINEE.
BENEFIT OF SIGNOR BELLINI.
GRAND COMBINATION MATINEE.
THIS SATURDAY, May 23, at 1 P. M.

Sig. Bellini has the honor to announce that with the kind assistance of the management and the aid of his associate artists, who have generously volunteered, his benefit will take place

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, May 23, at 1,

When the entire of Petrella's new and brilliantly successful opera of

IONE

Will be given, with its superb cast.

IONE	MADAME GUERRABELLA
Nidia, a slave	Mlle. SULZER
Glauco, the Athenian	Signor MAZZOLENI
Arbaces, High Priest of Isis	Signor BELLINI
Burbo, a tavern keeper	Signor BIACHI
Salustio	Patricians, Signor RUBIO
Olodio	Glauco's friends Herr MULLER
Dirce, Ione's slave	Mme. FICHER
CONDUCTOR	SIGNOR J. NUNO.

ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE, $1.

Tickets can be obtained at the regular ticket offices, and at all the principal music stores and hotels.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 23.
MR. HARRY SANDERSON, PIANIST,
begs to announce his
FIRST GRAND CONCERT,
On which occasion the great Pianist,
MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
together with the following artists, will appear.
Mrs. J. M. ABBOTT.
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON,
Mr. WM. CASTLE,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS,
Signor ABELLA.

Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 20.
AMERICA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 27.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed's'y, July 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$133 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander.
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, May 16.	SATURDAY, June 6.
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21.

And at regular intervals thereafter.

FIRST CABIN, from	$95 to $135
SECOND CABIN	$70

EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a-half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

THIRD CABIN	$50
STEERAGE, (with superior accommodations,)	$30

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

BOHEMIAN,

Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, May 23.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. N. GAGE, Commander.

Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, as above, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75. No freight received nor Bills Lading signed after Friday.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON.

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23D MAY. SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.

Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,
touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	May 23
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	May 30
ETNA	Saturday	June 6

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR GREYTOWN.—CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY LINE.—The British schooner HORACE H. DAY, J. O. HULSE, Master, is now ready to receive freight at Pier No. 30 N. R., and will sail with dispatch.

For freight, &c., apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to J. E. BODY, V. P.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD provide themselves with HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete Guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway; or, HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island. W. E. C. COXE, Supt.

BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

DUDLEY'S GROVE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL AND well-known Grove, having since the past season, been improved and put in good order, is now open for engagements to Sunday School and other excursion parties for any day in advance for the season. Apply to O. D. DUDLEY, at the office of W. & E. Myers & Co., on board barge at bulkhead, between Vestry and Laight-sts., North River.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, ON REASONABLE terms, barges MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND; also, Dudley's Grove, near Hastings, and Newark Bay Grove, at Saltersville. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, at bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMBOATS AND BARGES to let, for excursions, to Sunday schools, societies, &c. Groves secured, if desired. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

BIDDLE'S GROVE—BIDDLE'S GROVE.—This celebrated resort for Picnics, Sunday Schools and Excursions will be opened on the 10th of June. Engagements can now be made by applying to DIXON & CARSON, No. 41 Walker-st.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINE.—FOR SALE, A GOOD STEAM engine, but little used, 8-horse power, 7½ inch cylinder, 15 inch stroke, with 6 foot balance wheel, 8 inch face, boiler pump attached; iron bed, all complete, will be sold low. Apply to BULKLEY, BROTHER & CO.S, No. 55 Beekman-st.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam-engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, and rope machinery, &c.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A PLAIN CYLinder boiler, about 3 feet by 12, but little used. Address, stating particulars, I. DRAPER, Middletown, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Begins at 8.
OVER BEFORE 11.
THIS EVENING, (Saturday,)
THIRD NIGHT OF
Planche's elegant one act Comedy, (translated from "Le Chevalier du Guet,") the
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.

Viscount de Ligny	Mr. Lester Wallack
Baron Vonderpotter	Mr. Mark Smith
Adolphe de Courtray	Mr. Reynolds
Officer of the Watch	Mr. Parkes
Katryn	Miss Mary Gannon
Kristina	Miss Madeline Henriques

Concluding with (NINTH TIME) the sterling two act Drama, by Charles Dance, author of "He's not A-miss," "Wonderful Woman," &c.,

THE FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

Squire Broadlands	Mr. Mark Smith
With the original song of the "Fine Old English Gentleman."	
Horace	Mr. Charles Fisher
George	Mr. Reynolds
Sparrow	Mr. Young
Guard	Mr. Pope
Sam	Mr. Parsloe
Dick	Mr. Turner
Fanny Markham	Miss Mary Gannon
Temperance	Mrs. John Sefton
Alice	Miss Madeline Henriques
Sophy	Miss Mary Barrett

MONDAY—Bulwer's great play of MONEY.

TUESDAY—Sheridan Knowles' celebrated play, (never acted here,) with new scenery, new costumes and a splendid cast,

THE WIFE.

which has been a long time in active preparation, and will include the names of Messrs. Lester Wallack, Chas. Fisher, John Gilbert, Norton, G. Holland, Reynolds, Mrs. Hoey, &c.

WEDNESDAY—AMERICANS IN PARIS and (first time here) THE SECRET.

THURSDAY—Second time—THE WIFE.
FRIDAY—Seventh time—THE STRANGER.
SATURDAY—Third time—THE WIFE.

Will be repeated in rapid succession, Americans in Paris, Wild Oats, She Stoops to Conquer, Love and Money, A Bold Stroke for a Husband, Speed the Plow, Cure for the Heartache, School for Scandal and the Road to Ruin.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
LAST WEEK
but one of the
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
OF THE
GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN.

Mr. Wheatley has been requested by Miss Bateman to announce that she has dedicated
SATURDAY EVENING, May 23,
as
AUTHOR'S NIGHT,
for the
BENEFIT OF AUGUSTINE J. DALY, ESQ.,
on which occasion his
WONDERFULLY SUCCESSFUL
play,
LEAH,
THE FORSAKEN,
will be given the
LAST TIME THIS SEASON.
MISS BATEMAN

will be supported by a most powerful company, among whom are the excellent artists, Mr. L. R. Shewell, Mr. J. McCullough, Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. Harry Pearson, Mr. Lamb, Mr. C. H. Wilson, Mr. Geo. Andrews, Mrs. J. W. Lanergan, Mrs. H. P. Grattan and Mrs. Skerrett.

Original and beautiful scenery by Mr. J. H. Selwyn; original music, composed expressly for this piece by Mr. Robert Stoepel; original and characteristic costumes by Mons. Phillips. The music and full chorus under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.

BOX BOOK OPEN THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Doors open at 7½; performance to commence at 8.
On MONDAY EVENING, May 25,
MISS BATEMAN
will appear, for the first time this season, in her
GREAT IMPERSONATION
OF
JULIA,
IN THE
HUNCHBACK.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open for the season, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets, 50 cents; single admission, 25 cents.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, May 18, 1863, trains will leave 26th-st. depot—

For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and all stations North to Chatham. Chatham Centre, Kinderhook and Schodack, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for all points West, and with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points North.

For Croton Falls—8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations.

For White Plains—8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations.

For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from White-st. depot.

For Dover Plains—4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations North to Dover.

For Williamsbridge—8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M., stopping at all stations.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Albany—9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge.

Dover Plains—5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations North of and at White Plains.

Croton Falls—5 P. M., stopping at all stations.

White Plains—6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M., stopping at all stations.

Williamsbridge—5:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk,

THE DUTIES OF THE HOUR.

Meeting of Loyal Citizens—Addresses by Wm. Curtis Noyes, O. S. Frothingham and Henry J. Raymond.

A very fine audience assembled at the Republican Central Committee Rooms, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, last evening, in response to a call for a meeting of loyal citizens to hear addresses on "The Duties and Necessities of the Hour." The meeting was held under the auspices of the Republican Central Committee.

WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., was chosen to preside, and previous to introducing the speakers, made a brief address, indorsing thoroughly the objects of the meeting and the efforts of the Government in putting down the rebellion by a vigorous prosecution of the war. He congratulated them upon the recent successes of the Union army in the West, and the decline of Copperheadism. He adjured them to strike all the blows they could at treason in all its forms, however insidious or however open, until it should be exterminated. He congratulated them upon the fact that the retribution of Heaven had already lit upon the capital of Mississippi, the home of JEFFERSON DAVIS, the great repudiater, and had consumed the records of the disgrace of that State—the records of State repudiation. [Applause.]

In conclusion, he introduced REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM.

SPEECH OF REV. MR. FROTHINGHAM.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM commenced by saying that while it was warm there, it was much warmer at Fredericksburgh, Charleston and Vicksburgh. [Laughter and applause.] The first duty of the hour was to sustain the Administration with cordial support. By that he meant ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Applause.] It was our duty to do that unconditionally, so long as the Government was loyal. If the President was weak, it was our duty, so much the more, to strengthen him. No man could conscientiously say he believed that the President was disloyal. [Applause.] Mr. LINCOLN was loyal to Republican ideas. Even Count GUROWSKI, in that bitter book of his, scourging everyone in authority in Washington, said of Mr. LINCOLN:

"President LINCOLN has in his heart a profound love of republican ideas. He believes in the people, and he will carry through this war to the end, with principles of republican institutions so planted in his heart that they cannot be eradicated—[applause]—and, when the war is over, amid all the confusion, amid all the disgrace that may come, the republican principle will be carried safely in the bosom of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as in a casket which nobody can break open." [Applause.]

Mr. FROTHINGHAM advocated the fullest liberty of speech consistent with the safety of the Republic, exempting from the class of speakers who should be protected those who are guilty of demoralizing the army, stopping the conscription, embarrassing the Government, or obstructing the campaign. [Applause.] The only way he saw of ending the war and securing peace was by collecting all the fighting element of the country and putting it to work as the most effective peace party. [Applause.]

Mr. NOYES next introduced Mr. WM. ROSS WALLACE, who recited his famous ode, "Keep Step with the Music of Union," which elicited universal applause.

MR. NOYES COMPLIMENTS THE TIMES.

"In introducing Mr. RAYMOND, Mr. NOYES said: You are all familiar with the NEW-YORK TIMES. [Applause.] One thing for which we are all indebted to this, that it has never tolerated in the slightest degree that outrageous heresy that any foreign intervention in our affairs is ever to be permitted. [Applause.] I render here my public thanks for the able and masterly views which have been taken upon that question in that sheet. It has never, moreover, tolerated that other heresy—although it is an advocate of State sovereignty within legitimate limits, and in subordination to the provisions of the National Constitution—that other abominable heresy, that a State in the exercise of its sovereignty can enslave any of its own citizens, except for crime, of which the party shall be lawfully convicted by a jury of his country. [Applause.] I pronounce that opinion one of the worst heresies of this age. So far as I know, it has never found a particle of sympathy in the NEW-YORK TIMES. I have great pleasure, therefore, in presenting to you Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, [applause,] connected with and the responsible editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES—himself one of the distinguished men of the time. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Mr. RAYMOND said he felt not only highly complimented, but also embarrassed by the entirely undeserved eulogies just passed. He believed it was true that the TIMES had never sustained either of the heresies referred to; but, he should quite as soon think of claiming for that sheet particular credit, in this community, for not having advocated murder as one of the fine arts, as for either of the virtues mentioned. [Applause and laughter.] He had sometimes thought that it might be well if we could all stop talking, and stop writing, and stop printing, and go to work fighting, as that seems to be the only way to end the war. [Applause.] But, the habit of our people was to talk, even while fighting, and, perhaps he might as well take his part in the general confabulation. He did not intend to enter into an argument upon the agitating, or controverted questions of the day, but, to fix their minds upon the one great idea—the solemn and imperative duty of their being united in supporting the Government and in putting down the rebellion which threatens the national life. Ours was the first attempt ever made to establish a nation upon the principle that the people are the rightful source of all power. The two principles embodied were—first, sufficient freedom for every individual who is a citizen and subject of that Government, to prosecute his own calling and pursue his own happiness, in his own way, in the full and free exercise of his own abilities, without molestation from anything or anybody else, so long as he trespasses upon nobody else's rights; and second, a National Government sufficiently strong to defend itself against the world in arms, if the world in arms chooses to assail its rights. [Applause.] Under these principles our nation had grown in wealth, population, strength and power, until now, when we were obliged to take up arms to resist an attempt upon the life of the nation. They should resist that attempt as they would an attempt upon their individual lives. Was not the duty as much higher as the rights and happiness of twenty millions of people were more valuable than the rights and happiness of one? The life of the nation must be preserved. They must do it in person when called upon; they must give what aid they could contribute; they must certainly support the Government which is the embodiment of the nation—not because it was the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, or because it was a Republican Administration, because it was Pro-Slavery or Anti Slavery but because it was trying to crush the rebellion. They had a right to their personal opinions and preferences, and for any grievances the tribunals of the land were open to them. Under all circumstances they must submit to law, whether it was the Fugitive Slave law, the Conscription law or the law against the freedom of the Press—any law upon the statute books that has not been pronounced unconstitutional by a Court of competent authority. It was their duty to give such laws their united support, and whoever lifted his hand against them, joined with the men who would strike down the Government, and destroy the life of the nation. It seemed to him that was a platform upon which all could stand, and postpone their differences for future settlement. He cautioned them against being discouraged at the apparently slow progress of the war, calling their attention to the blunders of the British Government, the delay in transporting, feeding and caring for the health of troops, the years of digging and trenching before Sebastopol, the unsuccessful bombardments, and successive military mistakes developed in Mr. KINGLAKE'S history of the Crimea, showing that in our work of generalship, in our changes of command and in our defeats, we have been more than paralleled by England's last campaign. He guarded them against depression on account of adverse criticisms from those who were themselves amenable to the same censure which they dealt out to us; cautioning them to bear in mind the totally unprepared condition in which we entered upon the most herculean military task ever conceived. He warned them not to hope too fondly for the appearance of some master mind who should set all things right, saying that our reliance was not upon any man, any party, or any set of opinions; but, upon the power and majesty of the American people determined to save the country from ruin. He expressed his confidence in the belief that even if the Democratic party should obtain power before the subjugation of the rebels, the American people would compel the prosecution of the war, and the Democratic party dare not refuse. He characterized much of the opposition to the Administration as proceeding from party spirit, and said of the Copperheads that that particular reptile forms but a small proportion of the great zoological collection of the American people. He said that when a man by speech gave aid and comfort to the enemy, the Constitution pronounced him a traitor, and he ought to suffer a traitor's doom. [Applause.] He did not think there was any danger of our losing our liberties at the North, but that the assertion that we were about to lose them was a dangerous and mischievous cry unless properly met. But, in spite of the loud outcries, he did not believe there was any intention to carry out the threats made in this connection. He cited the prosperity of England during the twenty years' war, and the beneficial results which have been developed in other countries from revolutions which at first seemed disastrous, and almost destructive of national vitality, drawing the conclusion that if Americans do their duty in this crisis, all will be well in the future. He accepted Gen. BUTLER'S idea of "building up our house with all the modern improvements;" but urged that the question was not now how to build up the house anew, but how to extinguish the flames which have enveloped it. He thought it was best to put out the fire first, and then we could settle among ourselves about the mode of rebuilding.

—Brig.-Gen. TRUMAN SEYMOUR is on a brief visit to his home in Troy.

Vallandigham to be Sent by Gen. Rosecrans into Bragg's Lines.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 22, 1863.

President LINCOLN has changed Gen. BURNSIDE'S sentence of Hon. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM from confinement in Fort Warren to transportation through the Federal lines.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is to be sent to Louisville to-day, on the gunboat *Exchange*.

Upon the arrival of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM in Louisville he will be handed over to Gen. ROSECRANS, who, under a flag of truce, will send him into the lines of Gen. BRAGG.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 22.

JAY COOKE, the Subscription Agent, reports the sale of $2,292,600 five-twenties to-day in the following localities: New-York and New Jersey, $1,300,000; Boston and New England, $400,000; Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, $300,000; Baltimore, $60,000; the Western States, $232,600.

Burning of a Hospital.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 22.

The Medical College at Lexington, Ky., used for a Government Hospital, was completely destroyed by fire, at noon to-day. The sick were safely removed. Loss $90,600.

The Lilliputian Quartette.

Mr. BARNUM, we learn from the Philadelphia papers, pounced upon Gen. and Mrs. Tom Thumb in the City of Brotherly Love, where they were clearing $1,000 per diem, and offered such substantial inducements to them as have persuaded them to come to this City and exhibit next week in company with Com. NUTT and Little MINNIE. These people have engaged their passage for Europe in the steamer of the 11th of June, until which time they will be at the Museum,

—"these four and no more."

Arrivals in the City.

Rear-Admiral Jas. Smith, U. S. N.; Col. Jno. S. Clark, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Banks; Rev. J. T. Willis, Jamaica; B. O. Alexander, U. S. Engineers, and Thos. C. Brainard, U. S. A., are at the Astor House.

Commodore J. H. Spotts and daughter, U. S. N.: Hon. C. Vibbard, Albany; R. B. Fields, Kentucky; R. C. G. Sproul and wife, Pittsburgh, Penn.; A. Q. McClintock, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; L. B. Peak, Vermont, and O. W. Davis, Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Anderson, steamer *China*; John Athys, Glasgow; E. C. and Jos. H. Dyer, Washington, D. C., are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. John G. Hazard, R. I. Artillery; Wm. H. Paine, Paris; J. C. Booth, Waterbury, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Gov. Livermore, Boston; A. P. Grant, Oswego, and Jos. Blackburn, Philadelphia, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. R. S. La Motte, U. S. Army; E. V. Kinsley, West Point; G. Horazthy, Cuba, and John Bell, California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 36 | Sun sets..... 7 17 | Moon sets...11 37
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..12 01 | Gov. Island..12 50 | Hell Gate.. 2 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, May 22.

Arrived.

Steamship China, (Br.) Anderson, Liverpool May 9, and Queenstown May 10, at 4½ P. M., with mdse. to E. Cunard.

Steamship Relief, Barlow, New-Orleans May 5, and Key West 13th, with passengers to master. May 20, lat. 37 43, lon. 74, passed a vessel of about 75 tons burden, bottom up.

U. S. steam transport Thomas Collyer, Bennett, Newbern, N. C., 48 hours, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. She brings 300 men belonging to the 3d New-York Artillery, and also a number of other passengers.

U. S. steam transport Matanzas, Leesgang, New-Orleans May 13, via Key West 17th, with cotton, sugar, and 307 passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Passed at the mouth of the Mississippi, bark E. W. Howsen, 42 ds. from Bologne, bound up.

U. S. steamer Vixen, (coast survey,) Ed. Cordell commanding, Key West 6 days.

Steamer Potomac, Holman, Portland, ——, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Osprey, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, D. C., 48 hours with mdse. and passengers to James Rand.

Ship John Bertram, (Hamb.,) Johnsen, Hamburg 46 ds., with mdse and 376 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edge. April 17, lat. 38, lon. 20, encountered a gale from W. S. W., which blew with great violence for 48 hours; during which lost all the storm sails, stove bulwarks, and water casks, shipped several heavy seas, which carried away everything movable about decks; lost four men overboard and disabled eight others, and made the ship leak badly. After the gale could keep but very little sail on her on account of the leak. May 4, during a dense fog, run into a quantity of field ice, and was entirely surrounded for four days; was obliged to steer three degrees east to clear it. Lost cutwater and chafed the planking badly; saw four other ships surrounded with ice, but was not near enough to ascertain their names. Have had very light winds since. Had eight deaths (infants) and two births on the passage.

Ship Queen of the East, Schibve, Antwerp April 6, and Flushing 10th, in ballast and 177 passengers, to Crocker & Warren. Had light winds the entire passage. 20th inst., at 9 P. M., got ashore 15 miles N. of Barnegat, and remained fast until 10½ P. M., of the 21st, when she was got off without damage with the assistance of the Underwriter's agents. Between lats. 45 30, lon. 43, and lat. 46 to lon. 52, passed a number of icebergs. May 12, saw a ship, supposed the John Beatram, hence for Hamburg.

U. S. ship Courier, Cressy, Port Royal 7 ds.

Ship Johanna Wilhelmina, Thierman, London 35 ds., with mdse. to Garreis & Meyer. Had westerly winds to the Banks, and since light easterly winds and calms.

Bark Giovanni, (Ital.,) Pellegrot, Genoa 65 ds., with mdse and passengers to E. Caylus de Ruyter.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, Trinidad, Port-au-Spain, May 3, and Grand Turk 11th, with salt to T. T. Dwight.

Bark Caprice, (Fr.,) Bourge, Havana 12 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig Robert Mowe, Hotchkiss, Vera Cruz 20 ds., with mdse. to master.

Brig Isadora, Bussey, New-Orleans 18 ds., with mdse. to Simes, Chase & Co.

Brig Micmac, (Br., of Bridgewater, N. S.,) Middleton, Demarara April 27, with sugar to master. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Courier, (Hamb.,) Bomgarten, Rio Grande 68 ds., with hides and wool to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig True Blue, (Br., of Newport,) Griffith, Arroyo, P. R., May 4, with sugar to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Schr. Jamestown, Latourette, Georgetown 4 ds., with coal to master.

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